The New-York Times.

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ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Games that Develop the National Physique.

Noted Cricket and Base-Ball Players.

Foot-Ball and its Popularity in England.

Suggestions for the Formation of Ball Clubs.

Athletic Clubs Should be Formed in the National Guard.

Many communications on this subject have been sent to the TIMES office during the past week. They contain inquiries and comments on an article published in last Sunday's edition. The article has also been much discussed in private. One erroneous impression appears to be so prevalent, that it would be well at once to correct it. Speaking of amateur cricketers, several persons insist on regarding Mr. W. G. Grace, whose splendid play in the late international matches was the theme of universal praise, as being an Admirable Crichton among cricketers, a player immeasurably superior to every one else. This is a great mistake. Mr. Grace is undoubtedly a magnificent player, perhaps as good as any man in England; but he is only a shining star in a whole constellation of magnificent players. Take the scores in one game made by some of the leading players in the great county matches of the past season. They show that the Graces are a family of cricketers, but they also show that they have many peers. G. F. Grace scored 187; W. G. Grace, 150. (in one innings;) E. M. Grace, 148; Humphrey, 140; Hearne, 137; Charlwood, 133; Selby, 128; Lockwood, 121; McIntyre, 115; J. D. Walker, 104. That many other players made equally good scores is well known; but the figures are not immediately available. In the match between the County of Middlesex and the University of Oxford, the former scored 527 runs; Nottinghamshire, in one innings, scored 489 runs against Gloucestershire. Any club here thinks it has made a first-rate score if it gets beyond 100 runs; the average score is nearer 70 perhaps. But what makes these men such splendid cricketers? Simply the fact that it is not the only athletic sport of which they are fond. They are racket players, foot-ball players, quoit players, runners, oarsmen, gymnasts, &c. They go in for every form of athletic sport. They are always in fair condition, because they work their muscles in Winter as well as in Summer time. Take the two Wrights and Hatfield, in New-York. They are splendid base-ball players. But when the English twelve were here these men were the great stand by of the American twenty-two; good batters, good bowlers, and splendid fielders. Why? Because excellence in one game promotes excellence in another.

In several of the communications alluded to the writers ask about foot-ball. This game is confined in this country to schools and colleges. It is a glorious game, and there is no earthly reason why men should not play it. They do in England by thousands. Take an example. Five years ago one of the strongest clubs in England challenged both the universities and all the public schools. Harrow, Westminster, and Charterhouse accepted the challenge; the other clubs declined on the ground of the time-honored peculiarities of their game. The club won two of the matches, and the third was a drawn game. Now, out of the team of thirteen who played those three matches, with the exception of three, all were married men and fathers of families. These men all lived in London, and were nearly all engaged in some profession or business. But they would do what young men in New-York do not do. They would be out of bed at 6 o'clock on a Winter's morning, and in twos and threes take a run round the Regent's or St. James' Park. They nearly all subscribed to some gymnasium; they were runners, leapers, rowers, and boxers; and yet, though three or four of their number were well over thirty years of age, they had a reputation second to that of no club in the Kingdom. Why should not the same thing be done here? Foot-ball matches do not occupy a whole day or two days, like cricket. An hour and a half or two hours is their utmost extent; and the early closing of business houses on Saturday afternoon gives ample time, even on a Winter's day.

A correspondent, who writes over the *nom-de-plume* of "Base-ball," says: "One of my friends would like to organize a foot-ball club. Can you tell us how to go about it?" It is simple enough and inexpensive enough. Hire the use of a field for the Winter months, say from the 1st of October to the 1st of April. If the owner knows his own interests he will let it for a trifling sum; for in foot-ball playing the constant running presses the turf firmly into the ground, but does not tear it up. This obviates the ill effects of frost on turf, and undoubtedly tends to improve the next season's crop of grass. A hundred members in one club should not be exceeded; otherwise, the club will become unwieldy, as only one game can be played at a time. Moreover, a number of small clubs give rise to a spirit of emulation and afford many opportunities for matches. Elect a captain, treasurer and secretary, and before the second season there will be plenty of opportunity for judging whether the election has been a good one. If it has, retain them in office. The captain should, if possible, be the best player in the club. As a very small fund will carry on a foot-ball club, do not take non-playing members for the sake of their subscriptions. Set to work and practice among yourselves for a few weeks, and then test your progress by playing another club. Have as few rules as possible. The following are very common in England:

1. No player shall deliberately "hack" another player. (See *Tom Brown* about "hacking.")

2. Charging with the shoulder is allowable, but pushing with the hands or tripping is not.

3. When the ball has been kicked back over a player's head, he must at once return in the direction of his own goal.

4. No carrying or handling the ball is allowed, except to catch the ball, when any antagonist may strike it from the hand.

5. To score a goal the ball must be kicked, not thrown or pushed, home.

The area of the ground played on should be 90 by 120 feet, with boundary flags. The goal posts should be ten feet high, ten feet apart, and should have a cord strung across them, under which the ball must pass to score a goal. The most suitable dress is a thick flannel shirt and jacket and Knickerbocker trousers. The shirt and cap should be of uniform color and pattern, as, in a hotly-contested game, some confusion may arise in a "scuffle." It is imperative to have some convenient head-quarters near the ground, where players can dress and wash themselves after the game is over in a thoroughly well-warmed room. Two things should always be borne in mind by foot-ball players. First, as a general thing only bad players kick the shins of their opponents; and, secondly, if they want to win a game, they must play the ball on the ground and "dribble" it up to their adversaries' goal in zig-zag fashion. To kick the ball any great distance and in the air only transfers it from their own side to their adversaries'. Of course, any one "dribbling" the ball must be effectively backed up by his own side.

Rackets, tennis and fives are also splendid Winter games, but they entail much more expense on clubs, as they are played in substantial buildings specially erected for the purpose. The games are similar in character—driving a ball against a high wall above a defined line—though they differ materially in detail. Rackets and tennis are played with cat gut bats; fives are played with the hand. Prince's Club in London, is the largest association of racket and tennis players. The Club numbers over 1,000 members, and has some twelve or fifteen single and double courts. The expenses are paid by charging a small sum for every game played. These games are, of course, more within the reach of young men who have money; but there are plenty of them in New-York, and as a class, they are, perhaps, the least athletic. Rackets is an exciting game, and affords splendid exercise on a cold Winter's day.

There is splendid material in this City for the establishment of athletic clubs in the shape of the National Guard. Some of the best cricket matches in England are played between regimental clubs. The garrison foot-ball clubs at Chatham, Woolwich, Portsmouth and other places, and the Aldershott club, are among the strongest in the country, and play matches every week against civilian clubs. Why should not the regiments here form regimental clubs and contend with one another in friendly matches? It would not only add to the *esprit de corps* of individual regiments, but would have the still more important effect of making the men better and more powerful soldiers. In the Summer-time every regiment might send a delegation to contend for prizes at a general annual competition in running, walking, leaping, &c. Could such a meeting be held in the Central Park it would soon become one of the gala fêtes of New-York City.

Note from an Athlete.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On behalf of a small but increasing constituency of lovers of athletics, I have to thank you for your excellent article on athletic sports of last Sunday, and for your praiseworthy efforts to create a general public interest in such sports and competitions. For some four or five years the only club of the kind in New-York, and the first in existence in the United States, the "New-York Athletic Club," of which I have the honor to be a member, has struggled against an adverse public sentiment, and with but little encouragement, to kindle a love for in and out door sports in the breasts of an extremely active and energetic people enough in business, but singularly inert and enervated as to athletic exercises. Fighting single-handed its way through the many difficulties and obstacles that always beset the path of the pioneer, the Club has at last attained a flourishing condition. Its list of members, numbering about 100, embraces the names of many who are already beginning a career whose records will, ere long, equal those of the best amateurs on the other side of the Atlantic. Its competitions, Summer after Summer, have attracted an increasing number of visitors, and the season just closed has exceeded in the number of its well-contested games all former seasons, and in nothing is the improvement of the Club so much shown as in the score of time of the different competitions, which has been materially marked down. This, only to show what can be done if the young men of New-York and other cities will only rouse themselves from their torpor and willful neglect of health-giving exercises, and will organize themselves into clubs for the promotion of such sports. Thanks to your kindness and public spirit in entering the lists as the champion of athletics, I trust the time is not far distant when, in addition to the one club of New-York City and its sister one of Chicago, we shall be able to number them by the hundreds, and that instead of being reproached for our lack of interest in athletic sports and exercises, we may set an example to the entire world, and lead it both in the number of our athletes and in our superiority in the different games. Trusting that you will continue to agitate this important and neglected question, and that you will continue to lend your powerful aid to encourage athletics, I am, with many thanks, yours, &c., DEVOTED ATHLETE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

YACHT PRIZES.

The Awards Won by the Palmer and Meta at Newport on Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 26.—The prizes given by the citizens and visitors of Newport to the successful competitors in the races of the New-York Yacht Club arrived in this city from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, today. The schooner prize, won by the Palmer, is a fruit-stand. Upon each end is a sailor holding a flag, and there are also hanging over the sides two solid silver anchors. It is oval shape, and upon each end an old-fashioned ship's figure-head. The base represents a capstan, and is engraved with beautiful nautical designs. The whole is composed of solid silver, and is gold lined. The sloop prize, won by the Meta, is not such an expensive one by any means; but nevertheless, it is of a beautiful design, representing a cup, while the base, like the schooner's prize, is a capstan engraved with nautical works. There are at each side of the capstan two sailors holding taut the sail-ropes. It is of solid silver, and is lined with gold. Hundreds have visited the store of H. A. Heath & Co. today to view these costly and really beautiful prizes. They will remain here for a few days, and will be then sent to the New-York Yacht Club for their fortunate owners.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Meeting of the Social Science Society—A Man Infected by the Horse Disease.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association was held at the office of the Association today, President Samuel Elliot presiding. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to be $1,352 60, and the disbursements $1,470 98. The membership comprises 660 annual, and 37 life. The President briefly reviewed the history of the Association during the past year, after which it was voted to hold an adjourned meeting at an early day.

There have been twenty-seven deaths from small-pox in this city this week.

The first known and authenticated case of the disease now so prevalent among horses being communicated to a human being was reported here to-day. Russel White, the driver of Engine No. 4, while attending to his horses, was suddenly taken with the disease and was conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease, coughing, running of the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

At Roxbury, this morning, Patrick Buckley was arraigned and held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of decoying Mary Ann Ryan, aged nineteen years, into some woods on the evening of Oct. 11, and repeatedly ravishing her.

An Important Race in San Francisco Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The race between Occident and Lucy, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed on account of rain. Notice will be given when it will take place.

Trouble Between the Supreme Court of Illinois and a Chicago Newspaper.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, yesterday, entered a rule against the proprietors of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, requiring them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt for the publication of an article criticising the action of the Court in granting a writ of supersedeas in the case of Rafferty, under sentence of death for the murder of Policeman O'Mara. Justices Breese, Scott and Sheldon dissented from the majority of the Court.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Bids for the Public Building at St. Louis—Southern Claims Cases—Military and Naval Items—Financial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury today opened the bids for furnishing the stone to be used in the construction of the New Government building at St. Louis, Mo. Some twelve or thirteen proposals were received, specifying with great minuteness the various prices at which the numerous sizes of stone required would be furnished, most of them being for granite or sandstone, with one for marble. The award will not be made public for several days.

CASES BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The following cases were before the Southern Claims Commission today: Hon. Bailie Peyton, of Gallatin, Tenn., a distinguished member of Congress during President Jackson's Administration. This claim is for nearly $3,000. Gen. George P. Este, of Washington, testified as to his loyalty. Mrs. Charlotte E. Read, widow of John D. Read, of Falls Church, Va., who was taken from his house in that village, during a midnight raid of Mosby's guerrillas, and carried thirteen miles from his home, where he was shot, his body being recovered and brought home by his little daughter, ten years old, assisted only by her aunt. The claim amounts to nearly $5,000, for property taken by the Union Army.

DEATH OF A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

The morning papers, in detailing the circumstances attending the sad death of a woman named Annie Dean in this city, relate circumstances to show that there is no truth in the statement she made to the woman in whose wretched hovel she died, as to her having been discarded because she married her father's coachman, and having the name "Dean." She sought notoriety in borrowed capital, though with a different given name, to the detriment of a respectable family now living in good circumstances.

REGULAR ARMY CHANGES.

A dispatch received from Montgomery says that troops are being quartered throughout Alabama. On inquiry at the War Department it is ascertained that not more than two companies have been distributed at three or four points in that State.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. W. W. Rhoads is ordered to the Worcester. Ensign N. J. K. Patch has been detached from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders. The iron-clad Saugus, which is now being prepared for sea at Philadelphia, has been ordered to proceed to Key West, under convoy of the Powhatan, where she will be assigned to duty in the North Atlantic squadron. The Powhatan, after leaving the Saugus at Key West, will return to New-York.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today were	$756,000 00
Shipments	704,400 00
Shipments of notes	456,500 00
The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation	384 832,900 00
For public deposits	15,793,000 00
Internal revenue receipts today	383,632 76
For the month	7,924 554 73
For the fiscal year to date	43,103,449 78
National Bank notes outstanding to this date	342,370,190 30

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday:

Currency	$4,139,804
Coin (including coin certificates, $22,714,000)	77,496,816
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	23,400,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

Destruction of a Large Cotton-Mill by Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Cross & Co.'s cotton-mills, at Bolton, were destroyed by fire last night. These mills, which were among the most extensive in the town, employed 41,000 spindles. A large number of operatives have been thrown out of work by the conflagration.

Mr. Charles Sumner has returned to London from Paris.

The weather today, in England and on the coast, is tempestuous.

GERMANY.

Minister Bancroft on a Visit to Italy—Members of the Commission on the San Juan Question.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, has left Berlin for Italy. He expects to remain in that country a month, and, before returning to his post of duty at Berlin, will visit Egypt.

A special messenger has left Berlin for Washington with a copy of the decision of the Emperor William on the San Juan Boundary question.

Herr Grimm, Vice-President of the High Court at Berlin; Herr Goldschmidt, member of the High Commercial Court at Leipsic; and Kiepert, the well-known geographer, were the jurisconsults to whom the Emperor referred the case, and upon whose reports his decision was based.

SPAIN.

The Telegraph System Throughout the Country to be Improved.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—At the session of the Cortes today Señor Zorilla, President of the Cabinet Council, promised Señor Pascual, who complained several days since of the wretched condition of the Spanish telegraph service, that the Government would introduce a bill authorizing 12,000,000 reals to be applied to its improvement and reconstruction.

CUBA.

A Slight Success Gained by the Insurrectionists.

HAVANA, Oct. 25, via KEY WEST, Oct. 26.—One thousand insurgents attacked the town of Guisa on the 19th inst., and burned fifty houses. The Government troops encountered and repulsed the insurgents. Seven of the latter and three of the Spaniards were killed. Pepillo Gonzales killed the insurgent leader, Nuirez, a former companion of his.

Legal Action in the Case of Mara.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, District Attorney Mann withdrew the motion that Mara should be sentenced to a double term of imprisonment on account of his second conviction for attempted murder, on the ground that the Governor's pardon had exonerated him. Mara's counsel, in arguing for a new trial, urged an investigation as to one of the jury being insane. The Judge reserved his decision.

Arrest of a Connecticut Murderer in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—Sheriff Osgood, of Windham County, Connecticut, arrested here, today, Frederick McMullen, who, last September, killed Peter Morgan, in Putnam, Conn., in a drunken brawl.

Body of a Supposed Suicide Found.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Oct. 26.—The dead body of an unknown man was found in Rumsey Pond, near Monroe Village, Orange County, on Friday. It is supposed he committed suicide. The deceased was well dressed, and about fifty-five years old.

Death of a Prominent Democratic Politician.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—Hon. William F. Johnston, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died in this city yesterday afternoon, of dropsy, after an illness of about three months. His death, though sudden to the public, was not unexpected to his personal friends. Mr. Johnston was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Twenty-third District in the recent contest, but, on account of failing health, withdrew before the election.

Accident on the Northern Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—The Western express on the Northern Central Railroad, which left here at 10:10 last night, ran into a land-slide, about three miles this side of York, Penn. The engine, baggage and express cars were thrown from the track. John Curry, engineer, was crushed under the engine and killed, and Philip Hess, fireman, was badly injured. None of the passengers were injured. The track was obstructed for four hours.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Grand Rally at the Catholic Institute. Jersey City.

Address by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley Contrasted—The Currency Question—One Way to Resume Specie Payments.

A great mass-meeting of Republicans was held at the Catholic Institute, in Jersey City, last evening, at which Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered the speech of the occasion. Hon. James Gopsill presided, and the proceedings were opened by a song from the Anderson Glee Club. Mr. Gopsill, in a few brief words of welcome, introduced Mr. Boutwell, who spoke substantially as follows:

The questions of the campaign had in the minds of most persons narrowed down to one, viz.: the qualifications of the two candidates for the office of President. There were many who did not regard Gen. Grant as a man of great ability. He, the speaker, did regard him as a man eminently qualified to lead the nation in peace as well as in war. He has the grand common sense characteristic of Lincoln, a qualification necessary to success in all walks of life, and one particularly requisite in a Chief Magistrate. He had, also, incorruptible integrity, devotion to the material interests of the country, and a patriotism that was far above the ordinary standard of political leaders. With the experience that Gen. Grant had obtained by his command of a million of men in the field during the campaign, he had become more particularly enabled to wield with practiced judgment the power that the people had intrusted to him. If the majority which should be rolled up in November should far exceed all that Gen. Grant's friends had hoped, that majority would be due to the misrepresentations spread abroad by the public Press regarding Gen. Grant's capacities. Of Gen. Grant's opponent—if there were really an opponent still in the field—he would say that the business men of the country could not afford to see Mr. Greeley elected. He had by his recent course relieved the country of any debt that might previously have been considered to be due him. He might now be judged, so far as the business interests of the country are concerned, by the standard that would be applied to other candidates seeking office at the hands of the people. [Mr. Boutwell was at this point interrupted by the entrance of several clubs dressed in uniform, who were received with loud cheers.] He continued: During the past four years the people of this country have enjoyed unexampled prosperity. He would not say that this prosperity was altogether the work of the Administration, but he would say that it would have been possible for an Administration to have retarded the growth of our material interests, and to have turned prosperity into disaster. Prosperity is not the work of a day; it grows and strengthens like physical health—so financial calamities break upon the country as physical disease suddenly closes a career of reckless disregard of the laws of health. Judged by Mr. Greeley's opinions and the record of the party which he leads, he would not be a safe man to intrust with financial affairs. The Treasury, fortunately or unfortunately, exercises a great influence upon the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Lessen this influence if you will, but while it continues it is important to you that safe hands should wield that influence. The Secretary of the Treasury may be changed—the President has, on the contrary, a fixed tenure of office. Let the people judge whether the management of the finances during the past four years has not in nearly all respects best promoted the material prosperity. I will ask you, said Mr. Boutwell, if in place of the safe and successful administration of the finances which you have had for four years, you desire to place your financial concerns in the hands of men who advocate vicious and unsafe lines of policy, whose integrity is either untried or questioned?

There are now seven hundred millions of paper money in circulation. Four hundred millions are issued by the General Government direct, and three hundred millions are issued by the national banks. The average of coin in the Treasury is ninety-three millions. Suppose we sell this coin in compliance with Mr. Greeley's demand. Would any man believe that we have any intention to redeem our paper when, by disposing of this gold pledge, we put it out of our power to redeem our notes? Besides, our gold would immediately fall in price, and, being the cheapest article for foreign export, it would rapidly slip through our fingers and go abroad. More than that, the holder of "greenbacks" would regard his paper as more valuable than his neighbor's national bank notes, and would sell them to brokers, depreciating the national bank paper and locking up at once three hundred and fifty millions of paper. What is the profit in Mr. Greeley's plan of resumption? Gold is now worth thirteen cents on the dollar more than paper. Shall the Government say to holders of paper: "Bring it in; we will pay as long as our gold lasts." Would not our supply soon dwindle away? And after it is gone what security shall we have against a protracted run for gold which we should be wholly unable to meet? It may be that Mr. Greeley's clamor for resumption may be set down as ill-considered. But Mr. Greeley and the Democracy must be held responsible for every line of policy they advocate, since they ask to be intrusted with the direction of the finances of the nation. There is one way in which the people may aid the Administration to resume specie payments. Let the negroes and all the laborers of the South be protected in their homes, so that the full measure of labor may be laid out upon their cotton-fields. When this is done, there will be nothing in the way of resumption. The Democrats propose no measure that will aid in establishing peace and order there, but all their acts and propositions tend to promote disorder and place upon the blacks the yoke of white tyranny. The speaker criticized the proposition to place in the hands of Congress solely the power to regulate the revenue, as subversive of the Constitution. He denounced Mr. Greeley's secession speeches, and said that the question at issue was the question of preserving the Union or letting it fall to pieces. He had little fear for the result, for he was confident the people of the United States knew in whose hands to repose power.

The speaker was loudly cheered upon the conclusion of his speech.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—1 A. M.—The weather continues cloudy, with rain on the lower lakes, and thence over New-England, and clear and clearing weather over the Middle States. Southerly to westerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, clear weather and northerly to westerly winds; in the North-west, diminished pressure and southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

From Lake Ontario to Massachusetts and north-eastwardly, continued cloudy weather and rain, but clearing by the afternoon with south-westerly winds. In the Southern, New-England and Middle States, clear weather and south-westerly to north-westerly winds. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, variable south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and generally clear weather extending to the Ohio Valley. In the North-west and on the upper lakes, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. Reports from the North-west and western lakes are missing.

Preparations Commenced for the Construction of a Homeopathic Insane Asylum.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The corner-stone of the first Homeopathic Insane Asylum in America was laid today, regardless of the rain. Appropriate addresses were delivered. Mr. Grinnell Burt, Dr. Draper, Mr. Stivers and Dr. Foot are the projectors.

Personal.

Count de Ganay and T. Paulyr d'Way, of the French Legation; M. de Voigt, Secretary of the Mexican Legation; Gen. Bartlett, of the United States Army, and Gen. Moxley Sorrel, of Savannah, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. Keyser, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Judge T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. B. Washburn, United States Minister to France; Baroness de Auchand, of France; Hon. Francis Kernan, of Albany; Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine; E. C. Banfield, of the United States Treasury; Judge Billings, of New-Orleans, and Secretary Boutwell, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Bishop W. H. A. Bissell, of Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Massachusetts, and Col. G. J. Troop, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Grand Central Hotel. V. Wessenberg, German Consul at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel. Congressman John Rogers, of Keeseville, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House. Hon. R. L. Case, of Newburg, and Col. C. L. Best, of the United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

GERMANY'S PRESS.

The Berlin Newspapers and their Characteristics.

Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The Press here does its work conscientiously enough, according to its lights; but it might as well not exist for all the influence it exerts upon public opinion. It is altogether devoid of enterprise—simply because its readers make no demand whatsoever upon it for that article. It publishes reports of local occurrences and matters of interest three or four weeks after their coming off; and its *abonnés* are perfectly content to read them after the expiration of that interval—as content as they would be if the reports never appeared at all. None of the leading Berlin journals use the wire at all for special intelligence; and it must be admitted that from a commercial point of view, they would be foolish to do so, inasmuch as their extra outlay in telegrams would not gain them a dozen more subscribers or a single additional advertisement. Moreover, their regular customers would place no credence in the intelligence thus expensively provided; why, then, should newspaper proprietors sacrifice the least fraction of their profits in order to obtain fresh news, stale being quite as palatable. With that which lies easy to hand, and costs little or nothing, they deal in the exhaustive method. It is not long ago since a popular evening paper terminated its series of critical articles respecting the designs for new Parliament Houses, exhibited at the Academy early in the Spring, and submitted to the judgment of a committee more than four months since. The organ of the Liberal party has been delivering itself upon the subject of French literature in the eighteenth century all the Summer and Autumn. Musical and artistic critiques published in the columns of daily papers here are learned essays interspersed with crushing personalities. They suggest to one's mind the idea of a heavy, thickly-budded birch rod wielded by a Porson or a Max Müller. There are no police or law reports worth mentioning. A great fire, a harrowing murder, a suicide, or an accident, however grave, commands four or five lines of cold, skeletonian record; a great *cause célèbre* sometimes, (though rarely,) obtains three-quarters of a short column in small type. I know no journal that gives its readers more than one "leader." With that the paper opens. It is followed by three or four paragraphs regarding things Prussian; then, under the heading "Deutschland," come three or four paragraphs more concerning affairs in Munich, Stuttgard, Karlsruhe, &c.; then the "Foreign Intelligence," from a week to a fortnight old, according to the farness-off of the respective countries referred to; then "Lokal-Nachrichten," falling sadly short of their title; and then Wolff's telegrams, followed by a "Money Market" which is frequently longer, and always more carefully edited than the "news" portion of the paper. I have given you a fair and honest résumé of the contents of a Berlin daily political periodical; music, art, literature, science, adventure, are brought in and ponderously handled under the comprehensive word "Feuilleton"—a department of foreign journalism which, in the really serious and earnest journals here, is not devoted to romance, of the *Family Herald* class, and which forms, with the exception of the leaders, (sometimes written with amazing ability,) the only readable portion of the paper.

THE REGISTRY.

Total Number of Voters Registered, 148,810—A Decrease of 3,872 Since Last Year.

The accompanying table shows the state of the registry and the total number of voters registered in each of the twenty-one Assembly Districts, at the completion of the registration last night. In 1871, the total registry was 152,592, which, as compared with the total this year, 148,810, exhibits a decrease of 3,782. Last year the total vote was 137,084, of which the Democratic ticket received 82,929, and the Republican candidates 54,155 votes. It is not probable that the vote this year will much exceed 135,000, in which case it is quite evident that our correspondent's estimate, a day or two since, of 25,000 Democratic majority, will be something over the mark. Gen. Grant's vote in 1868, was 47,930, but this year there is no reasonable doubt that it will exceed Scribner's vote for Secretary of State in 1871. The stringent provisions of the new Election law have, no doubt, contributed to the reduced registration.

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 8	Registered Oct. 16	Registered Oct. 25	Registered Yesterday	Total by Districts
First	2556	1641	1366	985	6548
Second	2330	1307	1116	733	5486
Third	2159	1238	868	672	4937
Fourth	3278	1783	1375	849	7285
Fifth	3046	2019	1338	1034	7437
Sixth	2111	1315	1017	747	5190
Seventh	2246	1477	1244	1070	6037
Eighth	2936	2137	2136	1580	8789
Ninth	3399	1971	1354	1049	7773
Tenth	2080	1628	1550	1198	6466
Eleventh	2797	1919	1703	1143	7562
Twelfth	2518	1640	1203	858	6219
Thirteenth	2797	1802	1155	883	6637
Fourteenth	1796	1235	1085	801	4917
Fifteenth	3067	2404	1468	1183	8122
Sixteenth	2944	1913	1621	1123	7601
Seventeenth	3571	2794	2101	1459	9925
Eighteenth	2824	1940	1505	987	7256
Nineteenth	1536	1204	691	650	4081
Twentieth	3582	2888	2282	1717	10469
Twenty-first	3901	2773	1959	1440	10073
Total	57474	39038	30137	22161	148810
Total registry 1871					152592
Total registry 1872					148810
Decrease					3782

THE BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

Total Number of Voters Registered, 75,517.

The following are the complete returns in all the wards in Brooklyn, showing the total registry on the four days in each ward, and the total in all the wards:

Wards.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 26.	Total.
1	358	480	300	203	1341
2	516	479	398	362	1755
3	351	765	577	412	2105
4	486	911	690	426	2513
5	855	1124	774	620	3373
6	1048	1548	1309	1017	4922
7	1085	1652	1096	735	4568
8	450	885	549	496	2350
9	668	975	721	599	2963
10	1221	2257	1800	1285	7563
11	831	1463	924	665	3883
12	751	1013	816	823	3383
13	609	1199	1157	780	3745
14	730	998	1023	924	3675
15	585	1029	1051	770	3435
16	546	1109	1551	1545	4751
17	495	987	1217	882	3591
18	317	656	512	516	2061
19	374	977	1096	695	3072
20	944	1491	974	695	4104
21	977	1881	1837	1206	5901
22	587	898	654	534	2675
Total.	14624	23777	20956	16160	75517

The Census—Fraudulent Registration.

The census of voters taken under the United States Election law is finished. Every house in the City has been visited. About 1,000 fraudulent registrations have so far been discovered, and others will probably be shown when the census is compared with the registry lists. Not more than a half dozen arrests have been made under the law.

Mass-Meeting of the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Club—The Nomination of Mr. D. B. Mellish for Congress Indorsed.

A crowded and influential meeting was held last evening in the Central Park Garden, under the auspices of the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Club, to ratify the nomination of Mr. David B. Mellish for Congress, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps presiding. The body of the hall and the galleries were densely crowded. A large number of ladies were present, and manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. During the intervals between the speakers, the Idlewild Club came upon the platform, in full Kuklux costume, and rendered the "Song of the Kuklux" and other favorite gems, with exquisite taste and effect. Silberberg's orchestra also enlivened the occasion by playing a choice selection of national airs.

Mr. Horace Russell, who was received with enthusiasm, addressed the meeting, and said the American conception of the life of U. S. Grant had been true and honest in the extreme. They had studied his character as a soldier, a statesman and a citizen, and found it not wanting in any of those qualifications which should render his name forever dear to the American people. He entered upon a review of his Administration, and referred to the success of his policy in the Geneva arbitration and the San Juan question, and concluded by refuting the charge of nepotism and the assertions of the slanderer Dana.

Mr. Charles H. Knox made an effective speech in support of Gen. Grant's Administration. Mr. E. Delafield Smith referred to the organized system of intimidation brought to bear upon voters in the Southern States, and enumerated the outrages perpetrated by the Kuklux Society upon the colored as well as the white citizens of the South, and concluded with an appeal to the Democratic Party as well as the Republicans to support Gen. Grant's Administration as the only means of maintaining the integrity of the Union.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the nomination of Mr. David B. Mellish for Congress, and pledging the organization to use their best efforts to secure his triumphant election; after which the Glee Club brought the proceedings to a close by singing "Rally Round the Flag," during which the entire audience rose and joined in the chorus.

POLITICS IN BRIEF.

General Notes.

Gen. Banks has received and accepted the Labor Reform nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

Late advices from Kansas leave no doubt of the re-election of Senator Pomeroy. In proportion to the population more has been done toward internal improvements in the State of Kansas than in any other State, and for this the State is indebted, in the main, to Senator Pomeroy. He is a man of comprehensive views, and knows how and when to say the right thing.

The Democrats of Queens County, Long Island, gave the nomination for Assembly to Judge Onderdonk, who declined the proffered honor. Mr. James B. Pearsall was then solicited to allow himself to be put in nomination. That gentleman, in refusing to take the field against Mr. Prince, candidly avows that "the district is decidedly Republican, and, with hundreds of Democrats committed to the return of Mr. Prince in advance of any action on the part of their organization, it seems like trifling, at this late hour, to put a candidate in the field." The Republican nominee will, therefore, have a "walk over."

Local Notes.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention have nominated Michael W. Burns for Assembly.

The Third District Apollo Hall Assembly Convention have nominated Wm. H. Rooney for Assembly.

The Fifth District Tammany Assistant Aldermanic Convention met at No. 79 Hester-street, and nominated Philip Ketheres.

The National Democracy Assembly Convention of the Fifteenth District have nominated J. Frederick Hatch for member of Assembly.

The Greeley Republican Convention of the Eighth Assembly District have indorsed the nomination of George A. Stauff for Assistant Alderman.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Apollo Hall Assembly Convention met last night at No. 230 Third-avenue, and nominated James Irving for Assembly, in place of Nicholas Haughton, declined.

Mr. John Hart, of East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, has been nominated for Assembly for the Twenty-first District by Apollo Hall. The name of Charles Crary was given in error in a former issue.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Assembly District last evening, Mr. Charles M. Earle in the chair, the nominations of Geo. W. Clarke for Assembly and Thomas L. Thornell for Assistant Alderman were indorsed.

The Tammany Convention of the Tenth Assembly District was held last night in Fourth-street, near Avenue A. Fred. Rollbacker, Jr., was nominated for Assembly. Joseph P. Strach was nominated for Assistant Alderman from the same district.

The Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District made arrangements last evening for a mass-meeting on Tuesday next, at which Messrs. O'Brien, Courtney and Clinton will make addresses.

The Independent German Democratic Party will meet to-morrow evening, at Tivoli Hall, Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the election of William F. Havemeyer as Mayor.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a meeting at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, Tuesday evening. Gen. John A. Dix will be present. Hon. Wm. A. Darling and Gen. George A. Sharpe will address the meeting.

The Committee of five appointed by the various soldiers' and sailors' clubs of the City to arrange for a grand parade, met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. Col. Des Anges reported a plan of action which is to be presented as a report to another meeting of delegates on Monday evening.

The Joint Conference Committee of the National Democracy has nominated John McCool for Mayor, John McKeon for Judge of Supreme Court, James C. Spencer for Judge of Superior Court. Adolph Kessler and John C. Hannan were recommended as candidates for Coroner. The following gentlemen were recommended for Aldermen: Jacob Cohen, John A. Davenport, Robert McCafferty, S. D. Peters, Edward Gibbon, John E. Walsh, John Elden, Jr., John Sheilds, Christopher Fleecke, Richards Evans.

Notice to Poll Clerks.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That unless the persons who have been selected as poll clerks appear and qualify on or before Tuesday, 29th inst., other persons will be selected to fill their places.

Defalcation Upon a Large Scale—A Cunning Rascal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Fletcher Mills, for twelve years a clerk in the office of the Delaware Safety Fire Insurance Company here, has been arrested as a defaulter. He has issued $43,000 worth of fraudulent certificates of scrip of the Company, and these he had placed with the genuine ones so that all could receive the signatures of the officers of the Company. On the $43,000 that he issued he realized $35,000, and the property he has restored to the Company will only bring about $10,000. His operations extend back to 1869, and were cunningly concealed by the manipulations of the profit and loss account of the Company.

Railway Accident on the Central Pacific—Highway Robbery in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The steam-ship Sacramento sailed today for Panama. A dispatch from Elko, today, says that an eastern bound freight-train was badly wrecked this morning. The Hamilton stage was stopped yesterday by six highwaymen and the treasure-box taken. The passengers were unmolested.

A Negro Sentenced to be Hanged.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 26.—William Craig, a negro, aged about twenty-five, was, yesterday, convicted in the Circuit Court of rape in August last on Mrs. Lottie Dayton, a white woman, seventy-four years of age, and was, today, sentenced by Judge Pearse to be hanged.

The Buffalo Board of Trade Oppose Obstructing the Detroit River.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Board of Trade this morning adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, Michigan, to reconsider their action in granting permission for building a railroad bridge from Grosse Isle to Stoney Point, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

An Outrageous Attempt at Robbery.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, while Patrick McDonald, of No. 916 Third-avenue, was standing at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, looking at a torch-light procession of the Michael Whalen Association, he was suddenly attacked by a number of the processionists, who stabbed him severely about the head, and attempted to steal his watch and chain. Wm. Davis, aged nineteen, of No. 347 East Forty-eighth-street, a member of the Association, was subsequently arrested, and was fully identified by McDonald as one of the men who had assaulted and attempted to rob him. He was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. McDonald was attended by Dr. Purdy and taken home.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Delaware and Neversink Rivers and their numerous tributaries, in the vicinity of Port Jervis, are very high in consequence of the recent rains.

Charity Letts, the woman who has been on trial at Monticello, N. Y., the past week, for the poisoning of her husband in September, 1871, was acquitted on Friday.

Mr. Charles Spinner, a life-long resident of Herkimer, N. Y., and brother of Gen. F. E. Spinner, died at his residence on Wednesday. His age was about seventy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Boiler Explosions at Oswego and at Norfolk.

The Steamer Guatemala Wrecked and Twenty-three Lives Lost.

Fearful Balloon Accident at De Kalb, Illinois.

Great Destruction of Property by an Overflow of the Po.

Probable Addition of Important Amendments to the French Constitution.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Tug-Boat Blown to Pieces—Fortunately no One Injured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, the steam-tug P. P. Pratt, while lying at her dock, exploded with terrific force, the concussion being felt over the entire city. A section of the boiler, weighing over 1,000 pounds, was projected a distance of two blocks, and over buildings four stories high. Another section, weighing about 400 pounds, was thrown still further. Nearly all the glass in the vicinity was shattered, and, for a few moments, a universal panic prevailed among the shipping in the harbor and the people on the docks. Fortunately, the explosion occurred while the tug's hands were at tea on shore. It is considered but little short of miraculous that no one of the crowds that filled the street at the time of the explosion was injured. Large numbers of tugs lay close alongside, but were generally deserted. Two-thirds of the hull was demolished, the wreck sinking at the scene of the accident.

Serious Explosion at Norfolk—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 26.—The flues of the steam boiler at Graves' ship-yard exploded today, killing Peter Evans, (colored,) the engineer in charge, and Peter Tynes, who was passing along the street near the yard at the time. Wm. Jarvis, watchman, and several other employes in the yard, were badly scalded or injured by flying pieces of timber.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of One of the Panama Railroad Company's Steamers—Twenty-Three Persons Drowned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Matamoras, to-night, states that Porter C. Bliss, United States Chargé d'Affaires of the City of Mexico, telegraphs to Thomas T. Wilson, United States Consul at Matamoras, that he had been informed from Oaxaca that the steamer Guatemala, of the Panama and Acapulco line, was wrecked on the bar of Sanala, Chiapas, on the 13th inst., and twenty-three lives were lost. Those saved are at Tehuantepec, awaiting transportation. Bliss requests Wilson to telegraph the information to New-York.

A Steamer Ashore in the St. Lawrence River.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—The Montreal steam-ship Corinthian, for Glasgow, is aground in Longueil Bay, five miles below the city.

The ship Lanarang also got aground shortly after leaving for her voyage.

Pilots are unable to distinguish the land-marks.

Lighters have been sent to the assistance of both vessels.

Loss of an English Bark at the Mouth of the Delaware.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 26.—The bark Medway, from London, went on "Hen and Chickens," below Henlopen Light, last night, and will be a total loss. The Captain and part of the crew landed safely. Seven men left the wreck in a boat, and have doubtless perished.

Later.—The bark Medway, ashore, is breaking up. Two of the missing crew were picked up by a pilot-boat. One dead body was found in the boat. There are but small hopes for the safety of the four missing men.

A Brig Laden with Coffee Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Austrian brig Llepa Bakarka, from Rio, with coffee, for New-York, went ashore at Cape May last evening.

A Steamer Disabled on the English Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The steam-ship Atrato, which left Plymouth on the 1st of October for Melbourne, has returned to the former port, having broken her shaft when several days out. She experienced very severe weather on her return, and three of the crew were washed overboard and drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Singular Death from Drowning—Terrible Jump from a Balloon.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 26.—Yesterday, M. B. Mattingly, assistant editor of the Aurora *Herald*, was seized with a fit of apoplexy while walking along the bank of the mill-race, and falling on his face in the water, was drowned although the water was not over a foot deep. Mr. Mattingly was recently from Plymouth, Indiana.

A fearful balloon accident happened at De Kalb, yesterday. An aeronaut had a balloon ready to ascend, when before he had entered the car it broke loose and flew upward. A hanging rope caught around the leg of a man named McMann, and carried him up a height of about a hundred feet, when he managed to climb into the basket. When the balloon had reached a distance of 400 feet from the earth, McMann deliberately jumped out, and was picked up dead.

ITALY.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property Caused by the Overflow of the River Po.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The floods on the banks of the River Po, caused by the overflow of the waters of that stream, have not yet abated. Many persons have been drowned, and a vast amount of property destroyed. The Italian Minister of Public Works, who has gone to the scene of destruction, is superintending the work of relieving the distressed people.

FRANCE.

Important Changes in the French Constitution.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Paris papers foreshadow the adoption at the coming session of the National Assembly of constitutional amendments making M. Thiers President for life; creating an Upper Chamber, and the office of Vice-President; partially remodeling the Assembly, and providing restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage.

The Government Asserts Its Rights Over the Suez Canal Company.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Tribunal of Commerce has decided against the claim of the Suez Canal Company of right to alter on their own authority the tonnage dues of vessels passing through the Canal. The Company will probably appeal from the decision of the Tribunal.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN AUTUMN IDYLL.

Ah me! how sad and sombre is the wood:
The gay green changing into reddened rust,
As love will sometimes sicken into lust,
And surface-gilding make the bad seem good.

My footprints mark the well-remembered way,
That leads through beech-shade to the stately oak,
Where thy sweet song glad echoes once awoke,
When all Time seemed but one long Summer-day.

Chill memory breathes the cadence round me now,
And dreamland voices chant thy melody,
Full of too joyous hopes of days to be,
In numbers fond and careless, loud and low—

"Fair times—sweet chimes! ah! happy, happy hour!
The village-bells ring out their welcome peal,
And promise blessings to the true and leal;
Dear chimes!—sort times! Love is a faneless flower.

Old trees—young breeze! how oft have poets sung
The thousand glorious mysteries of May,
And led us onward to the longest day!
Soft breeze!—dear trees! True love is ever young!

Fond hours—bright flowers! and youth, and love, and song,
Glad times and chimes, old trees, and Summer air,
What are your charms, if my love be not there?
Angels of Fate, keep me not from him long.

Ring out, gay bells, for lo! my love doth come,
Bow, oak and beech, before his winsome form;
Murmur not, breeze, of any coming storm—
He comes, to lead me to a sun-girt home!"

Peace, lying echoes! Homes for her and me,
Far other are than those of Spring day-dreams;
About my breaking heart-brown Autumn gleams,
And hopeless self-slaughter troubles the great sea.
—*Charles Lawrence Young in London Society.*

ALIAS.

BY COMPTON READE.

Mrs. Grundy is in Belgravia and Mayfair nothing short of omnipotent. In Tyburnia, however, her sway, if absolute *circa* Connaught-place, and, indeed, as far as Oxford and Cambridge-terrace, weakens palpably at or about the G. W. R. terminus, and collapses into a perfect chaos of revolution in Westbourne Grove. In that quarter of the town of which "The Grove" is the centre, young ladies are not unaccustomed to dispense with the formality of an introduction, and to consider themselves flattered by the attentions of any chance male, whose coat is ever so base an imitation of Poole, whose gloves are tight-fitting, and whose mustache is mysterious, not to say stagey.

Not that we are attacking the fair fame of young maidenhood vegetant within the charmed circle of Westbournia. In the abstract there is no impropriety in Mr. A. and Miss B. entering into conversation with a view to present flirtation or ultimate marriage. When Miss Eve, in all her classic beauty, first encountered Mr. Adam as he awoke from his sleep, although there was *à priori* every reason why she should have retired, she nevertheless met her future lord with that confidence which is most admirable in the virgin mind. Other ladies of the primitive age appear to have been equally superior to conventional etiquette. Indeed Ruth excelled at least as much in modest assurance as in filial piety, and Ruth, we know, is to be reverenced as an exemplar by all right-minded young people.

Hence, we will not, if you please, regard Miss Lorna Macartney as an abomination, because on being addressed by a personage of attractive exterior she fails to repel his obtrusive and unauthorized advances. Of course she ought to have pursued her path in downcast silence till her footsteps reached the sheltering arm of some powerful "Bobby." But, as a matter of plain fact, Miss Lorna holds no such scruples of conscience. Of the twenty or thirty men of her acquaintance, five at least have attained that honor by the free exercise of their tongues; and inasmuch as she has contrived to keep not only the aforesaid five, but every one of the others, in due discipline, she opines, not without some show of logic, that Miss Lorna Macartney can take very good care of herself without invoking the aid of Mrs. Grundy or her satellites. And yet she is a decidedly pretty girl, of the Irish type. Her eyes are very effective, her lips full, her figure light and graceful. If beauty be dangerous to its possessor, then assuredly this young lady occupies a position of some little peril, more especially when her interlocutor happens to rise to her ideas of manly perfection.

"I think I saw you at the Botanical Fête," observes her stranger cavalier, in ever so soft a voice.

They are strolling from "The Grove" toward Kildare Terrace. It is a bright sunshiny June morning, one of those rare days when even London looks beautiful, and the very metropolitan sparrows twitter, and the smoke-dried flowers open their petals for joy, and the German bands play within half a quarter of a tone of tune.

"Ye mought have, shure," she replies in a strong Milesian accent; "but ye didn't, for me fawther sint back the tickits to Lorrud Kilwhiskee—that's his cousin, shure."

"Whatever made him do that?" inquires he.

"Faix," she whispers, "d'ye see he'd have had to buy mesilf and me sisther a pair of new dresses, and maybe it wasn't convanient."

"All papas are stingy," he rejoins.

"No," she answers him; "me fawther isn't exactly mane; but he's not rich—at laste not as he ought to be."

"Property badly invested," he suggests coolly.

"That's thrue; for isn't it invisted in di'monds which bring in no intherest at all at all."

"But they're very valuable. Besides, I think diamonds would become his daughter."

"Ye're flatthering me?"—earnestly. She is beginning to reckon this stranger very handsome, as indeed he is, though a better reader of physiognomy would have been repelled by the *diablerie* in the man's eyes.

"Not at all. If you'll tell me when and where you next wear them I'll—" He pauses, for it occurs to him that his only chance of catching sight of her would be to linger about the doorstep of her dwelling, wherever that may be. Perhaps her father is a jeweler by trade.

"Then ye'll not have the chance," she averst "for it happens that the jools and the plate and furniture is all stored away at the Canal Wharf. Me fawther, when we moved up to London, had 'em sent up from Staffordshire be boat."

He opens his eyes in surprise. Diamonds at a canal wharf! What can it mean?

"If they wasn't fam'ly jools and plate me fawther would sell, them, shure," she continues. "Didn't I hear 'um say so? But—I am revayling family sacrits"

The handsome stranger makes up his mind that this is one of the most peculiar young people he has ever had the honor of escorting through London. Not having, however, any further remark to make on these interesting family topics, he relapses into smiling silence.

"And h'wat," asks she after a pause, "may your name be? Since ye've made bould to inthrojuce yourself, I'd like to know who y'are?"

The handsome stranger gazes for a moment upward. Then he replies with his usual stereotyped smile:

"My name is Mitchell De Valmy—I—"

"De h'wat?" she interrupts.

"Mitchell De Valmy. I was—haw—formerly in the army. My family is French; in fact, I might assume a title if I were disposed; but in this country I prefer to be plain Mister. People are incredulous about French nobility."

She looks at once surprised and interested. "May be ye're a Baron?" she inquires, with inquiring eyes.

"Haw—no—a Marquis. The Marquis De Valmy."

"And would your wife be the Marchioness?" This with charming artlessness. She is but ill-read in the social bible.

"Quite so." He is gazing upon her rather sternly perhaps now for a Lovelace.

"Then it be moighty agrayable for her, shure. She'd take the shoine out of Lady Kilwhiskee, who's only a plain Countess."

M. De Valmy laughs heartily. "Is her Ladyship related to you?" he inquires in an indifferent tone.

"She's me fawther's second cousin once removed. I belave that's the roight arithmetic of the relationship," she replies. "But stop, be thus and be that Mr. De Valmy, I perseave me fawther himself com'n down the strate, and he's got the timper of—of a toiger. H'what will I do? Be jabers, but I'll inthrojuce ye as Mr. Price, the dthrawing-master at Miss McQuae's school, where I used to lurren till they couldn't afford to pay the bill." She is candid, this nymph of the Emerald Isle.

De Valmy gives a strange start at her proposal; but ere he has time to reply, they are face to face with a tall, grisly Irishman, who greets him with amazing cordiality, having been introduced by his daughter as Capt. Macartney.

"Bedad, Sir, proud of your acquaintance. I was alwaye fond of art, and respected artists. Me Cousin Kilwhiskee, Lorrud Kilwhiskee—d'ye know him? He was in the awmee, in the same rig'mint as mesilf. Me Cousin Kilwhiskee was a divil of an artist in his younger days, and minny's the toime I've gone sketching with him in Cleveland. Animals was his line. He could dthraw a pig or a horse aqually well, that is, of coorse, before that the dthrink made the poor boy's hand to shake. The only thing he paints now is his nose, and bedad —"

"We mustn't keep Mr. Price. His toime is money, shure," interrupts Miss Lorna, anxious to terminate the interview, lest the pseudo Price should commit himself in some way. Whereupon the gallant Captain lurches off, bowing profusely, and evincing not the slightest displeasure at his daughter promenading the streets with a good-looking stranger. Perhaps he thinks that she might do worse than form an alliance with a drawing-master.

"Now," exclaims our young lady, "Misther Marquis, I'm obliged intoirely by your comp'ny; but I won't run any more risks of a row this morning. I moight mate me aunt, or me mother, and they'd be mortial jillous, ye see. So good-by t'ye, Misther Marquis." She gives him her hand, with a bright laugh in her eye, and a smile twitching the corner of her lip. He is quite courteous enough to hold it till he gets a reply to his eager request, that he may have the pleasure of meeting her again soon somewhere.

"I'm afraid I'll not be able," she avers, drawing her little hand away from his grasp. "Ye persave that I'm in gineral accomp'nied by me sisther or one of the family."

"Not *always*," he urges, cool as a cucumber.

"Let me think. Today is Monday, shure, and, be the same token, to-morrow's Tuesday. Well, then, Misther Marquis, I'll take lave to tell ye that on a Tuesday afternoon I'm *niver* be any chance in the Kensington Gardens; at laste, I would say, niver about three o'clock in the attheraoon."

She has escaped now, and is flitting away in the direction of Notting Hill, and he—he turns on his heel leisurely, and lighting a cigar, strolls back toward "The Grove" in search of some fresh adventure. He has, after the manner of his kind, perambulated twice from the Royal Oak to Archer-street, and from Archer-street to the Royal Oak, when, at the corner of the Hereford road, he espies a very pretty face in close confab with an elderly lady. Soon they part, the unattractive one descending into the shades of "The Grove," the young girl tripping off gayly up the dull Hereford road.

To follow her is but to obey the instincts of his naughty nature. His more lengthy limbs soon overtake her; whereupon, raising his hat, he produces an envelope from his tail pocket, and calmly inquires if she has dropped it?

"Shure, I've not," is the answer, in a brogue as rich as that of Miss Lorna Macartney; "but I'm obliged to ye all the same," and she directs a very fine pair of blue eyes upward in the direction of his mustache, which, as has been asserted before, is the feature of his handsome face.

"Will you allow me to walk home with you?" he suggests, suiting the action to the word, and placing himself by her side on the pavement.

"Faix, thin, it's blush'n' I am," she answers; but she does not appear quite as offended as would have become a right-minded young person of her tender years and budding beauty.

Hereford road being quiet enough, as they fall into conversation, these two are content to use it as a promenade. In a country town the inhabitants of a sober terrace would be scandalized to the acme of gossip at such a proceeding. In London happily every one minds her own business.

The ordinary prattle of a professional lovemaker to a lively girl is perhaps hardly worth recording. She tells him that he may know her as "Ellen," but is discreetly reticent as to her surname. She hints, however, that her "fawther was once in the awmee, also that he has connections in the peerage, and is moighty particular, especially in regord to his daughthers," from which he may gather that she has at least one sister, if not half a dozen.

"And now," she says, "since I've tould ye so much about mesilf, perhaps I'd like to know h'wat and who y'are, Misther Sthranger?"

He smiles. "My name is—hum—Cavendish, at your service—Capt. Cavendish. I, too, as you may be aware from my name, have relations in—hum—the House of Lords."

"Deed shure? Me fawther's very partial to the good ould blood; in fact, Captain, we're the ouldest fam'ly in the ouldest county in Oireland, and that's thrue, and we've di'monds and all sorts of rare jools belonging to the fam'ly, though we are just now poor or ye wouldn't persave me in this shabby dthress that I wore last sayson."

"You would look lovely in anything," he retorts; whereupon she calls him "a gay dissayver," and announces her intention of returning to "urrly dinner."

"I hope I may have the pleasure," he begins.

"There now, that's the way wid you men. Give ye an inch and ye'll ask for an ell. Ye want to mate me somewheres, I'll vouch forn't. Be asy now, and lave me to go home by mesilf, lest we should run against me aunt, who'se got a divil of a tongue in her mouth, let me tell ye."

She tries to escape in a pretty coy fashion, but he still walks by her side pertinaciously. "Be off wid ye, Captain, or I'll be angry. Ye want to make an appointment. Well, thin, I'll be in Kensington Gardens at three o'clock to-morrow."

"Not to-morrow. I'm engaged then. Shall we say Wednesday?"

She nods an affirmative, and then, with one bound, relieves herself from her entanglement, speeding her path in the direction of All Saints' Church.

We need not follow further Capt. Cavendish, alias the Marquis de Valmy, alias Mr. Price, drawing-master. We will return to Miss Lorna Macartney, who has by this time arrived at her quiet home in Lennox Gardens, Notting Hill, and is accomplishing a toilet, preparatory for a leg of mutton and turnips. To her enters with a very flushed face, as of one who has walked against time and for dinner, no less a personage than Miss Ellen, who is, be it confessed, the younger sister of Miss Lorna Macartney, and perhaps the wickeder of the pretty pair.

Both young ladies in unison gushingly—My dear, I've met such a duck of a man!

A start of genuine surprise, not unmingled with generous feeling. When one is very happy, one likes others to be raised to the same platform. Champagne itself is not so nice alone as in company.

Both—Do tell.

LORNA—Moine is a Marquis—a rale Marquis!

ELLEN—And moine's a Captain, a broth of a boy!

LORNA—He'll not be better-looking than moine.

ELLEN—But I tell ye he is. There couldn't be a handsomer man.

LORNA (offended)—Faugh; a rayly handsome man of the worruld wouldn't care for a school-girl.

ELLEN (angrily)—I'll not be a school-girl much longer, for papa, shure, says that I am ould for lissons, and I'll have to lave Miss M'Quae's at the quother.

LORNA (relenting—Tell me what the Captain said, dear, and h'wat he looked like? Did he say he loved ye?

ELLEN (mendaciously)—Yes, shure, he swore eternal consistency. And as for faytures, and heighth, and aristocracy, I belave the Prints of Wales himself is nothing to 'um, feathers and all.

LORNA (coldly)—He'll not bate moine for looks. Moine is beautiful intoirely.

ELLEN—And did he propose?

LORNA (with tact)—Hush; d'ye hear mamma on the stairs. I'll tell ye all about 'am afther dinner.

The romantic nonsense which the two girls contrive to utter during the course of the afternoon, and subsequently, when their fond parents imagine them to be wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, can be left to the domain of imagination. Neither of the Misses Macartney are *blasée* Londoners. Their father was for a short time militia-adjutant in Staffordshire, and having resigned that appointment, owing to a difference with his colonel on the subject of a debt of honor which the ill-starred Captain could not meet, he has moved to London, where he is subsisting partly on the slender endowment which Mrs. Macartney brought to the altar, and which, luckily for all of them, is not pawnable or salable, and partly on the beneficence of various friends and cousins to whom he indites periodical appeals, which bring in a steadyish income of something like a couple of hundred pounds per annum. He is a philosopher in mendicity, this Irishman of ours. One rule of his proves his originality, if not his sagacity. It is to avoid procrastination. "Niver," he says, "put off asking your friends for aid till ye actually stand in nade of't. Requist, shure, a thrifling loan, or timporary assistance, when ye've got your pockets full, and, belave me, ye'll never know want." However, in spite of this admirable forethought, the Captain somehow never has funds adequate to his necessities, which, if not large, are varied. Hence he has been speculating for some time past on one of his daughters marrying "a gintleman with a kane sinse of honor," or, in other words, any male sufficiently pecunious to supply their father with odd fivers and even tenners, *ad libitum*. He knows well enough that both girls are beautiful and fresh; could he only afford it, they should be accomplished and habituated to the manners of society; but his purse does not admit of the expense of a good education for them without a reduction of his wine bill, so he has been content to give Lorna six months of Miss M'Quae's instruction, and then, having induced his sister to pay the schoolmistress' bill, he has afforded Ellen the same temporary advantage. Both young ladies have been day boarders, and during their passage to and from school have imbibed that spirit of adoration which is especially observable in a certain class of Bayswater girls holding the position of borderers on the skirts of society proper.

A very difficult time Miss M'Quae has had with Miss Lorna, and she finds Miss Ellen even more disposed to kick over the moral and disciplinary traces of her valuable establishment in Inverness-terrace, W. A staid Scotch woman, she has an innate horror of the wild Irish; and a brace of wilder ones than the daughters of Capt. Macartney no petticoated pedagogue ever essayed to tame. Miss Ellen and Miss M'Quae are, indeed, on terms of mutual defiance. Of the two the younger has the advantage, for she is as plucky as determined. Hence, in order to keep the peace, the worthy schoolmistress adopts a temporizing policy. If Miss Ellen elects to take her departure from the M'Quae Lyceum an hour or so before lessons are concluded, or if she prefers to absent herself altogether, no unpleasant remark is made. If she likes to acquire knowledge, she has every opportunity afforded; if, on the contrary, she finds its acquisition a bore, no pressure is put upon her inclination.

Of this Lorna is fully aware. Hating Miss M'Quae as most girls of her sort do hate a teacher who tries to improve their mind or manners, she has hitherto rather gloried in her younger sister's rebellion. Somehow or other, however, on Tuesday she rather alters her tone, and, on Ellen asserting that she means to take a half-holiday, she reads her a lecture on the reprehensible impropriety of such a neglect of golden opportunities, vowing that she will feel it her duty to tell their mamma should such a flagrant violation of school rules take place.

Of course, this excess of morality is but a stratagem to keep her sister out of the way. It may be mean, but it assuredly succeeds, for at three o'clock, while Ellen is pounding away at a trichord in the worst of tempers, under the supervision of Herr Winkelhaus, the eminent artiste, Lorna is smiling sweetly upon the leaves beneath the grand Kensington Garden elms, as she listens to the honeyed accents of the handsome being who, to her, is no less than Michel Marquis de Valmy, a peer of France.

"Lorna," he whispers to the half trembling girl on his arm, "we love each other. You cannot deny it. Say, could you do, could you dare something for my sake?"

"Maybe," she answers, timidly for one who is usually so self-possessed, not to say courageous.

"You spoke of—of diamonds, and—hum—of other jewels."

"Yes," she answers in a tone of surprise, "there are the family jools, shure. But h'wat of them?"

"Could you put your hand upon them anywhere?"

"I don't know, 'pon me loife. Why?"

"Because, Lorna, I love you. Because I wish to fly with you to my native France, and it would be necessary for us to be provided with funds for a long journey to the sunny south, and those funds, alas, I have not at my command—at least not now."

"But," she replies, "h'wat's the use of running away? Faix, ye've only to tell me fawther that ye're a Marquis, and darlint, he'd kiss the very ground ye stand on."

Very annoyed, indeed, does the said Marquis appear at this matter-of-fact speech. "You don't love me, Lorna," he begins—" or—"

"I love ye far too much to make a fool of ye," answers the blushing girl; "and the best thing you can do is to call on me fawther, and declare yourself like a man, shure."

"Lorna," rejoins he, melodramatically, "there are reasons—reasons which are sealed within my breast, why we should seek our happiness on a distant shore. Again, I ask, can you dare, can you—?"

"Maybe ye've got a woife already."

"Lorna, you must not sport with my feelings. Can you imagine—"

"Not I, faith. But there, Marquis dear, never look so grave, and I'll tell ye a sacret."

"I'm all smiles," he answers; and so he is, with a mutability of cuticle worthy the chameleon.

"'Deed, then, I may tell ye that I've heard a dale about the fam'ly dimonds, but sorra a one of them have I ever set eyes on. If it wasn't that me fawther talks about 'em to every sthranger that inters the house, I'd disbelave their existence althogither, I would."

The most noble the Marquis de Valmy again exhibits the character of the chameleon. This time his skin is of a swarthy dark hue, and he bites his lip, and grinds his teeth, as a horse with an uncomfortable bit in his mouth.

"You're niver vexed, sure?" With true feminine perception she realises that something is wrong.

"Not in the least, Miss Lorna Macartney. Only as I have a very particular engagement—I—," taking out an exquisite watch, "I fear that I must wish you a good afternoon. On some future occasion I—"

She turns from him angrily. What can this mean? Does he doubt her veracity? Has he been playing with her? The blood is mounting to her forehead at the bare thought of such treatment. She hastens to give tit for tat.

"On some future occasion, Sir, you won't have the benefit of the company of Miss Lorna Macartney in Kensington Gardens."

But, instead of replying, he, with the same imperturbable, impassive smile, raising his hat, turns abruptly on his heel, leaving the fair girl angered, and stung to the quick. *Sic transit* the romance of a Summer's day.

Luckily for her, her affectionate sister is so irate at her high-handed demand that she should devote the beautiful afternoon to the servitude of Miss M'Quae's establishment, that confidences which might be disagreeable are at a discount. To be compelled to make a plenary confession that her much-vaunted marquis unaccountably has bowed himself off, would be indeed gall and wormwood to the soul of Miss Lorna—which is Hibernian enough in respect of pride. Much would Ellen wish to learn how the interview with the lover went off; but her sister is cool, defiant, and inimical. If Ellen had been blessed with much power of ratiocination, she would have concluded that the affair was a *fiasco*. But Ellen, on the contrary, judges from a certain solemn dignity in Lorna's deportment, not that her feelings have been outraged, but rather that being en route for the coronet of a Marchioness, she thinks it incumbent to forestall the style of manners suitable to her future rank.

And thus it happens that Wednesday dawns chilly enough to both girls. Ellen is on the tiptoe of expectation, for her Captain is to accord her the sunshine of his presence in the course of the afternoon. Were it not for this bright hope she would be rather crushed than not by Lorna's snappish repines and *silencieuse* demeanor. As it is, she trips off gaily enough to her school, where, in a fit of absence, she addresses Miss M'Quae as "Captain," and calls Caligula in her Roman history lesson "Cavendish," to the great amazement of all the girls, and the scandal of the subordinate mistresses, who are sorely perplexed at such abnormal language.

Three o'clock sees her at her trysting-place, where, punctual to a moment, and adorned with the gaudiest of button-holes, appears Capt. Cavendish. If the unpleasant hair of yesterday affected his digestion—which by the way was not the case—he would seem today to be as brilliant in respect of countenance as in respect of plumage. If his clothes are of excellent cut, his mind would appear to be equally artistic in its happy repose. Be he Marquis, be he simple Captain, the man looks very lovely in the eyes of all womanhood—including Ellen Macartney.

"I didn't half think ye'd come," she says, in a soft, sweet tone. She is very young, very artless—a trifle pert.

"Could you doubt me?" Much business with his eyes, of which the pupils dilate expressively.

"Not I. At laste only a bittock. Men are dessaytful, ye know, besides being desperately wicked."

Whereupon Capt. Cavendish, in order to prove the truth of her words, proceeds with promptitude and success to stamp his image on the fickle heart of Miss Ellen. What with ogling, furtive hand-pressing, and a Niagara of honeyed words, he lifts her virgin heart to the strangest elysium. He talks to her of love at first sight, assuring her that none is so pure, so fardent and so true. He babbles so fiercely that her heart begins to thump, and the bright color in her cheek to grow hectic; and she detests the other idlers in the royal grounds, whose peering, inquisitive eyes prevent her from throwing herself into his arms, and thereby revealing to him how her heart reciprocates the love which his lips utter so glibly.

Then from passion he turns to romance, and with no small art, builds a very graceful *chateau en Espagne*. He draws a picture of love in a cottage, in which the present company figure as the principal and only tenants, domestics in such cases being justly regarded as eavesdropping and superfluous.

"What," he whispers, "can be more exquisite than the perfect union of two hearts, who to each other are all in all—to the outward world dead? I can imagine no better Paradise. I would ask for no riches, no splendor, no rank—only your sweet society, my Ellen. You sigh—"

"'Deed not," she interrupts. She did though, and it will be wiser to suppress the real cause, which could only be ascertained from Miss M'Quae's cook, who omitted the egg from the suet pudding.

"Yes," he continues, "you sigh, you long for these luxuries which would seem your birthright, the silks, and sables, and jewels; by the way"—this quite as a happy thought, which descends gracefully from the sublime to the matter-of-fact—" did you not tell me, Ellen, that your family were possessed of very valuable diamonds?"

"Yes, shure, there's the family jools."

"Ellen, how I should love to see you resplendent with those glorious gems!"

"I'd like to see mesilf, too," retorts the merry girl; "but me fawther keeps 'em locked up, because ye see they're very precious."

"And what is your number in Lennox Gardens?"

"H'why d'ye ask? Well then its 15, shure."

"And these diamonds—they are very, very valuable?"

"I'll tell ye. I heard me fawther say upon his oath—and he's not a man to swear in a gin'ral way—that the lookes of these di'monds wasn't to be discovered outside the Koh-i-noor."

"How very interesting! and pray how did your father obtain them? Were they heirlooms?"

"They was so, at laste I belave it"

"I suppose your father keeps them very carefully locked up?"

"'Deed y'ere very curious. H'why ye'aint even asked me my name, only me address."

"You bade me think of you only as Ellen, remember. You, perhaps, are not aware of such a publication as the *Post-office Directory*? My dear child, when you tell me where you live, you tell me your name."

She laughs a little pleasant laugh. Her Captain is a trifle too snarp; for the Macartneys, it so happens, are only lodgers, and as far as the *Directory* goes it would only deceive the curious inquirer.

He is sucking the top of his cane now rather pensively, if not gloomily. They stroll for some moments in silence, and she is about to rally him on his sudden fit of gravity, when he remarks, with startling abruptness of manner:

"Ellen, I—hum—must go abroad for some time on most important business. I may not return for some three months or so. Will you now and then write a pretty little letter? Will you sometimes think of me?"

She presses the hand he offers to show her acquiescence. It is her turn to look grave now. To say that she is *en tête* about this man is but imperfectly to describe her feelings.

"Must ye go?" she falters or rather whimpers.

"I have no alternative. Dear Ellen, forgive me when I say that I *must* have the true gratification of a few parting moments with you. Here we are alone, yet not alone with all these people circling round us. I shall leave by the early train on Friday. I shall be up to my ears in business all to morrow, and indeed till late to-morrow night. Could you spare me a few moments then?"

"I'd be deloighted shure—but where—?"

"Listen. I've a plan of my own. I'll be at Lennox Gardens by one o'clock on Friday morning. You must get me, somehow, a latch-key, and I will let myself in ever so quietly. The household by then will be, I hope, sound asleep, and—"

"Delicious, entoirely!" she interrupts, "and be the same token I've luckily the latch-kay in me pocket. Take it, and I'll promise ye I'll be in the doming-room to resave ye as the clock sthroikes one."

Capt. Cavendish smiles his most fascinating smile as he slips the little key into his waistcoat pocket, and then *malgré* the perambulators and their fair drivers, the lovers, and a not remote policeman, administers such a kiss to Miss Ellen as somehow leaves an impress on her lips for hours to come.

"*Au revoir*—and, I say, Ellen, mind that the door is not bolted."

"Turust a gyurl's wit," she answers. And then they part.

Returning home she finds Lorna much more disposed to amiability. Perhaps the elder sister is not a little curious to ascertain how Ellen fared with the Captain. Perhaps she begins to feel the want of a confidante, into whose ears she might pour her great sorrow. Perhaps her motives were, as is commonly the case, mixed, not to say jumbled. Be that as it may, she proposes to kiss and be friends, and Ellen is by far too near the seventh heaven to refuse. Not only so, but she tells Lorna the whole history of her interview with "the Captain," and thereupon easily obtains her sanction for the proposed moonlight interview. Indeed, Lorna, with all the romance of girlhood, enters heart and soul into the affair.

There remains nothing but to count the hours, a process of arithmetic which, to the impatient, is more or less tedious. At length, however, supper is well over on Thursday. Mamma has retired to roost, overfatigued. Papa has smoked his final cigar, and gulped down his last go of "pottheen," the gas is turned off, and all is hushed save the gentle murmurs of the two girls' voices in their bedroom at the top of the house.

It is now not more than 10½; a rather dull, dark, rainy sort of night, but perhaps Dame Luna may throw off her sable vail later on, and illumine the path of the gallant Captain. Between this and one o'clock there is a dreary interval to be passed. Neither young lady is disposed for work; both are a trifle excited; Ellen for obvious reasons; Lorna because she has a secret design of creeping down-stairs to play the part of eaves-dropper and, if possible, to get a peep at this beautiful being, who has absorbed her sister's tender affections.

For want of something better to do, they sit down to *écarté*. That lasts a short hour. Then they play "beggar my neighbor" till the clocks boom the midnight hour, then they begin to feel rather shivery, as people do just before an adventure.

"H'what's that?"

Both utter the same exclamation in the same breath.

Crash! bang! Surely there are voices down-stairs! What can it mean? Perhaps he has come before his time, and encountered opposition from the landlord, who sleeps among the beetles on the basement floor. Perhaps——

Another bang, another crash! Ellen is in a wild state of excitement and tremor. Seizing a candle, she flutters down-stairs like a mad thing, and in a trice is in the dining-room, from whence has issued a sound as of conflict.

There, pinned against the wall by her father and the landlord, stands her Captain, pale as ashes—speechless. At his feet lie sundry spoons and forks, and the spout of a silver coffee-pot is emerging from his side-pocket.

"Kape out of the way, gyurl," cries Capt. Macartney. "It's a burglary, and the fellow, if I'm not mistaken, is Miss M'Quae's dthrawing-master. Call Biddy, I tell ye, and send for the police. Ye'd best be quiet, man, or be this and be that I'll sthrangle ye!" This last to the culprit.

"Dear, dear papa," cries Ellen, place take away your hand. You are undther a grand mistake, shure. This gentleman isn't a burglar, but Capt. Cavendish, and O'm engaged to be married to 'im."

She has rushed forward and tried to relax her father's arm—an action which the prisoner tries hard to take advantage of; and, indeed, he so far succeeds as to shake off the grip of Capt. Macartney, and, with one bound, to reach the door.

Ere ever he can escape, he encounters the opposing form of Miss Lorna, who, half terrified and wholly curious, has crept down-stairs to learn the cause of the uproar. His first impulse is to knock her down; but ere ever he can accomplish that unmanly feat she has flung her lovely arms incontinently round his neck, with a cry of surprise.

Ere ever he can disengage himself from her he is firmly recaptured by the landlord, who easily flings him prone on the carpet, and then takes up a secure position with his knee on his breast.

"For pity's sake don't hurt him," cries Lorna. "he's the Marquis de Valmy!"

"Begorra," ejaculates Capt. Macartney, "but the rascal's got a number of names. The other day, shure, he was Price, the dthrawing-master; may be, Lorna, he's your lover in the barg'in."

"May be he is," sobs Lorna.

"H'wat d'ye mane?" shrieks Ellen to her sister. "Shure, he's Capt. Cavendish!"

"Shure, he's nothing of the koind," is the reply, scarcely framed, ere the street-door opens, and there enter two vindicators of the majesty of the law.

"Bedad, policeman," cries Capt. Macartney, whose wrath at these revelations is bringing him to the very verge of apoplexy, "O'm roight glad ye've come. Here is you're bird. He's a pretty nice one. Allow me to introduce the Marquis de Valmy, alias Capt. Cavendish, alias Price, the dthrawing-master. Moight throuble ye jist to examine his pockets. He's boned a soight of my property, and thried, the spalpeen, to burloin the hearts of me two little gyurls."

The officers advance. One is in plain clothes, the other in the conventional helmet. The detective forthwith takes a candle, and deliberately holds it to the handsome features of the prisoner. Then he turns round with a smile of no small satisfaction on his features, and extracting a photograph from his pocket-book, requests the present company to give their opinion as to whether it resembles the man before them or not.

The verdict is unanimously in the affirmative.

"Then," remarks the detective, "I've found a rascal I've been looking after for three long weeks, or more. Joseph Jenkins, I apprehend you on a charge of forgery."

OMNES—Joseph Jenkins! forgery!

DETECTIVE—Yes, ladies and gentlemen, that is the real name of this person, and that is the crime for which he has to answer. Now, Bill, [turning to X 157, who is standing by with a broad grin,] as it's getting late, we'll run him in without further palaver. Slip on the irons for safety's sake.

PRISONER—(handcuffed as he makes his shameful exit)—Oh, Ellen, Ellen, if you'd only seen to that rattling bolt, I should not have been placed in this false position.

Capt. MACARTNEY—I'd like to break his confounded head. I would. Hie, Biddy, girl, come and look to your young mistresses; they've both of 'em swounded intoirely!

Solvuntur tabulæ risu.—The Dark Blue.

FALL WEATHER AND WARM BLOOD.

We should never allow ourselves to forget that nature intended us for warm-blooded animals. In this climate of surprising changes we are very apt to forget it, especially in the Fall and Spring. At such seasons, when we freeze and simmer on alternate days, there is engendered in us a certain recklessness, which takes no heed of cold or heat, dampness or dryness, and receives all temperatures with the same front, generally a defenseless one. It is certainly very troublesome to change front as often as the weather, and there is a prejudice in American minds against such change, which has a great deal to do with the rapidly-increasing population of our graveyards. People like to have some stability of purpose, and if they can have it in nothing else they will try to have it in their dress. They will not make a change until they make a permanent one for the season. No matter how hot it is in the Spring, they will wear Spring clothes until Summer, and no matter how cool it may be in August, Summer clothes must be worn until Fall shall actually set in. Thus, oftimes, suddenly and with sad results, we find ourselves approaching the condition of the fishes and lizards—for the chill, that alert forerunner of disease, is ever ready, in our climate, to take advantage of circumstances.

We suppose that there are no people in the world so indifferent to the demands of the weather—especially cool weather—as Americans, and one reason of this is that very many of us are ashamed to keep warm. To wrap up and button up, and to put down windows whenever there is a chilling change in the air, argues, to most minds, a namby-pamby eagerness to be well that is repugnant to the hardy American soul. So, rather than be laughed at, we shiver. We prefer tragedy to comedy, the grave to the ridiculous.—*Scribner's.*

NICHOLAS AND ALEXANDER.

Nicholas was a despot of Asiatic fashion. The ruling principle of his furious policy was terror. If Ivan the Terrible lashed, lacerated the bodies of his victims, tearing away heads and entrails little by little, that life and pain might last longer, throwing afterward the lacerated flesh in caldrons of boiling water, Nicholas could write below the petition of a princess who begged for her husband a mitigation of the punishment of transportation to Siberia, "Let him go on foot;" and he could force an old man to assist at a Court ball on the same night on which his only son began, loaded with heavy chains, his journey to the mines of the Ural Mountains, the sepulchres of the living. Like his father, Paul—like his grandfather, Peter III., Nicholas had traits of madness. Thanks to these, the nineteenth century has seen, what seemed the exclusive property of more barbarous ages, the death of nations, the death of races; has seen the Poles and the Jews destroyed, as in the times of Nebuchadnezzar, of Cyrus, of Vespasian. But if Nicholas was a despot of the Asiatic fashion, Alexander is a modern despot—one of intelligence, one whose boast is that he exercises his despotism for the good of the people, distrustful, melancholy, desirous to serve the modern spirit to the point where the modern spirit may serve him, and then to falsify it. He exercises cruelty only when he thinks it needful, and, after having used it, he falls into profound melancholy, which many think will terminate, as was the case with some of his ancestors, in open madness. Only in Poland, and at the time of the last insurrection, has Alexander been cruel. Through the exile of multitudes, the extermination of towns, the slaughter of women and children, in the churches interrupting with bullets the song and the prayer, substituting the smoke of powder for the smoke of incense, through all the barbarities of Mouravief, Alexander retained one great consolation—fantastic and archaic as it may appear—to think of former times, of the oppressions of the Russian by the Poles, of the aristocratic character of the latter, of their religious intolerance, of their fanatical attachment to Catholicism hostile to the Greek religion, of their Jesuitical tendencies, of their oppression of their serfs, the feudalism of their institutions, the disturbance which their Diets spread over Europe. And after having soothed himself with these excuses, given by all the Russian periodicals, he found it a delightful vengeance to emancipate arbitrarily the slaves, and arbitrarily despoil their masters of their property. But history will not be grateful even for an act of justice, when it is dictated by self-interest, and converted into ferocious vengeance.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WINTER CLOTHING.

In his experiments to determine the heat-conducting power of linen, cotton, wool and silk, Sir Humphrey Davy found not only that these materials conducted heat in the order given above, linen being the best, but also that the tightness or looseness of weaving possessed an important influence. It is therefore evident that in the selection of Winter clothing, and especially of that to be worn next the skin, the material of least conducting power, as wool and silk, should be chosen, and the fabrics should be loosely woven. As regards the external garments the same rules apply with equal force, but in this case care should be taken to remove overcoats and shawls when in a warm room; especially should this precaution be observed in the instance of the furs worn by ladies. The habit of wearing these articles for hours in succession while shopping and visiting, often so weakens the powers of resistance in the wearers that they become the ready victims of inflammations of the throat and lungs. To such an extent does this occur in New-York that many of the most skillful physicians advise their patients to discontinue the use of furs, and the advice is often followed with the most satisfactory results.—*Scribner's.*

GREAT CHANGES IN CLIMATE.

There can be no doubt that the climate of this Northern hemisphere has changed enormously more than once. There can be no doubt that the distribution of land and water, the shape and size of its continents and seas, have changed again and again. There can be no doubt that, for instance, long before the age of ice, the whole North of Europe was much warmer than it is now. Take Greenland, for instance. Disco Island lies in Baffin's Bay, off the west coast of Greenland, in latitude 70°, far within the Arctic circle. Now there certain strata of rock older than the ice, have not been destroyed by the grinding of the ice-cap; and they are full of fossil plants. But of what kind of plants? Of the same families as now grow in the warmer parts of the United States. Even a tulip-tree has been found among them. Now how is this to be explained? Either we must say that the climate of Greenland was then so much warmer than now that it had Summers probably as hot as those of New-York; or we must say that those leaves and stems were floated thither from the United States. But if we say the latter, we must allow a change in the shape of the land, which is enormous. For nothing now can float northward from the United States into Baffin's Bay. The polar current sets out of Baffin's Bay southward, bringing icebergs down, not leaves up, through Davis' Straits. And in any case we must allow that the hills of Disco Island were then the bottom of a sea: or how would the leaves have been deposited in them at all? So much for the change of climate and land which can be proved to have gone on in Greenland. It has become colder. Why should it not some day become warmer again? Now for England. It can be proved, as far as common sense can prove anything, that England was, before the age of ice, much warmer than it is now, and grew gradually cooler and cooler, just as, while the age of ice was dying out, it grew warmer again. Now what proof is there of that? This. Underneath

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

Why the Portuguese in A. D. 1508, when they introduced the white transparent earthenware from China, should have called it porcelain, is a profound mystery. It has been conjectured that it was so named from its resemblance to a shell known to science as porcellana, but since it can be demonstrated that science gave that name to the shell in consequence of its resemblance to porcelain, that hypothesis must be abandoned. It is probable, as Brongniart says, that the title has really a more intimate relation with the Portuguese word *porcella*, of which the French word *pucelage* gives the meaning. Porcelain was called *tsee ki* by the Chinese; *ye ke re* by the Tartars; *takimono* by the Japanese; *saunirs* by the Arabs, meaning from Sin (China;) *pigrana* in Sanscrit; *farphros* by the Russians, and *fofuirs* by the mediæval Greeks. The Chinese claim for it an extraordinary antiquity, and declare that as far back as the year 2600 B. C., under the Chun and Housang-ti dynasties porcelain was not only made, but there was a Government Superintendent of Potteries. To go back into the obscure past for records of a fabrication of which no specimens remain, can have interest for but a few who feel for ceramic ware a special and particular inclination. Yet it may be agreeable to the public to learn that the porcelain most highly prized by collectors, and indeed worth its weight in gold, was made in the era of the Soung dynasty, which reigned in China from the year of our Lord 960 to 1279, so long did it take to reach perfection in this most difficult branch of art. The most highly prized varieties are the azure crackle, which imitates the sky; next comes the blue crackle, next the blue and rose, next the pale blue or red, and last the white, red, brown and black colors. The famous egg-shell porcelain was not made in China until the fifteenth century, toward its close, and had not long been in vogue before the adventurous prows of the Portuguese disturbed the peaceful waters of the Bocca Tigris. By this time, in the estimation of the Celestials themselves, the art had become degraded, and some of its most glorious secrets had been lost. But the ware, though inferior to what the country had manufactured, was still so beautiful that it took Europe by storm. Kings, princes and potentates flung themselves and their treasures into the pursuit of the mystery of Chinese ware with the same energy that they had displayed in the search for the philosopher's stone and the great solvent that would transmute metals. All over Europe alchemists in their lonely laboratories watched throughout the night by the kiln-fires in hopes of surprising the secret. But it eluded them. The fact is that there is a specialty about porcelain which would baffle the greatest minds. It is made of two substances—one infusible, resisting the most extraordinary heats, the other fusible at a very high temperature. The first is *kaolin*, the second felspar. Now the extraordinary thing about it is that kaolin is nothing but decomposed felspar, having in its decomposition parted with the flux that made it fusible. Felspar was discovered as the glaze, but nothing that the seekers could find would withstand the heat which was necessary to fuse the felspar. And when they added fluxes to the latter to quicken its vitrification, the body of clay would run too. Every effort produced either a crumbling mass, partially vitrified, or a dirty semi-opaque glass. John Dwight, of Fulham, in the reign of Charles II., seems to have been the first who got on the right track, for he found a red clay that would withstand the heat, and it is possible that by an artifical process he decomposed felspar so as to produce true porcelain, though not a hard porcelain like the Chinese, and that which is now manufactured all over the world. But the honor of discovering the kaolin and of making genuine white, transparent, hard china, must belong to the German, John Bottger, an alchemist in the service of Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. He established the famous Dresden china, and before he died at the early age of thirty-five was able so completely to imitate the Chinese and Japanese vases that the best connoisseur nowadays cannot tell whether it is Oriental or Dresden until he looks for the mark and sees the crossed swords. The first Dresden ware, or rather Meissen ware, sold at the great fair of Leipsic, was in the year 1710. It was not until long afterward, in the year 1740, that the manufacture of the soft natural porcelain was commenced at Chelsea, and afterward at Worcester. But in France it had been commenced at St. Cloud in the year 1695, and it really is a question whether good old John Dwight's secret had not oozed out in some fashion, so closely are the dates connected. He obtained his second patent from the King of England in 1684, and though the greater part of what he manufactured, according to the information given in his second petition, was stone-ware, yet the wording shows incontestably that he had got hold of some method of decomposing the felspar, and thereby artificially producing genuine porcelain. An immense amount of the porcelain sold in the stores is of this description, and seems externally as hard as the hard porcelain. But if a broken piece be examined, the fracture will at once reveal that the body has not become vitrified, as in the case of the hard porcelain. It is comparatively soft and earthy. In the true porcelain, the fracture shows that the body has become vitrified without fusing, and hence its superior translucence. It was not until 1768 that kaolin was discovered at St. Yrieux, near Limoges, and twenty years afterward Mr. Goodworthy revolutionized the English porcelain business by finding it in the tin mines of Cornwall. It is curious that kaolin should seemingly always be found in the vicinity of tin, for such was the case at Limoges, and also in the first kaolin that was brought to Bottger. It is very probable that in Missouri, where there is tin, the precious clay will be discovered when the mines are worked.

The manufacture of porcelain in this country has not a very extended history. A Union Porcelain Company was established at Greenpoint as early as 1850, but it did not meet with much success. In 1862 the concern fell into the hands of Thomas C. Smith, Esq., who determined to assume the business. Having commenced he soon saw that great errors were committed, and that the system was radically bad. He went off to Europe to see how things were done there. He at once realized that it is as impossible to jump to the full manufacture of porcelain at one stride as it is for a new-born babe to be a man. All want training, master, foremen and hands. Porcelain is a fabric demanding such incessant care, such universal thought, such scrupulous attention on the part of the humblest employees, such dexterity in the workmen, such skill in the decorators, that it requires more than one generation to place a factory on a good footing, and many generations to make it famous. The foreign factories have been the slow accretions of hundreds of years, and millions of dollars have been sunk by States, and by kings, to bring them to their present perfection. Considering all these things, Mr. Smith determined to commence at the commencement to restrict his efforts at first to the hard ware branch of the manufacture, to fabricate such things as door-knobs, bell-handles, the scalps of picture-nails, the castor-wheels of movable chairs, &c., finger-plates, potato-mashers, lemon-squeezers, and all those little articles which demand peremptorily the conditions of extreme durability and perfect purity. To this resolution he adhered scrupulously, and soon the men and the master began to be at home, and to feel sure of themselves. Then he took another step forward, and began to manufacture handsome door-plates, and the decorated escutcheons and number-plates so common now in stores and hotels. Finally, about four years ago, he commenced the manufacture of the porcelain ware used in hotels, restaurants, steam-ships, and families, but he has not yet ascended to the perfect dignity of dinner and tea sets, owing, in a great measure, to the difficulty of obtaining good decorators. And here it may be observed that the Americans have not yet fully comprehended what is for the public service, in spite of Peter Cooper's Institute and its teachings. After the first great Exposition in Europe the State of Bavaria opened a school of porcelain painting in Munich, with branches all through the State, and now stands at the head of porcelain decoration, and has added a new source of wealth to the community in the superb porcelain copies of the old masters. There are now similar schools in Berlin, Paris, London, and Vienna, all of them doing splendid work and helping to enrich their respective countries. But in no State of America has such a thing been thought of.

In Mr. Smith's factory, the most interesting features are the manner in which the paste is prepared for the handling, and the methodical arrangement by which every individual piece is subjected to the directing eye in its passage from the molder or the potter to its final exit from the firing kiln. It is the maxim of the proprietor that eternal vigilance is the price of porcelain, and a survey confirms it. The material of the body is powdered quartz, felspar ground to a fine dust, and kaolin. The last being imported from Cornwall in a fit state for use, requires nothing but careful examination, and the first is always pure. The difficulty lies in the felspar, which, in the quarry, is penetrated by veins and nodules of a gray stone, and is also vexed with the red oxyde of iron. Mr. Smith pays the quarrymen fifty per cent. more than the price asked of the CC. men, the manufacturers of stoneware, to send him the purest pieces that can be found. Not content with that, he keeps a man at high wages whose constant employment it is to examine pieces by piece the calcined lumps and to reject all the impurities, putting into a special bin the absolutely pure fragments for the glaze. The mingling is effected in this way: There are four large vats, arranged on two stories, two above and two below, but connected. The mixture is made in the upper two, and the solution pours through a gutter into the lower. At the end of this gutter are four strong magnets to attract whatever particles of iron may have crept with the felspar into the vat, and below the gutter is a sieve of the finest silk to arrest any impurities whatsoever. From the lower vats it is taken to the settling tubs, where the paste gradually settles to the bottom, the water at the top being taken off by a siphon or pump. Then it is taken to the steam vats, where it loses the surplus of its water, and being now fit is stowed away in great stone safes to keep until wanted, and the longer it can be kept the better it is.

The handling is not dissimilar from the processes of stone or CC ware, but in the baking there is this essential difference. There are two stories to the kilns. In the second or upper tier the bodies are baked, and the procelain is then called biscuit. The heat here is comparatively moderate. In the lower tier, after they have been dipped in the glaze, which consists purely of felspar, with just a trace of calcium as a flux, the heat is very great indeed. This is just the reverse of the CC ware, where, the glaze being inferior, does not require a very strong fire. After the second baking comes the decorating, which is done by painting with metallic oxides, or with colorings, with enamels, or metals, or metallic lustres, or with certain colors which will bear the firing. This consists of a third baking in a small kiln, which fixes the colors. The gilding is burnished with agates, and it is a matter of some pride that the merican gilding is the purest in the business. The moral deterioration which the Second Empire brought to France actually had commenced to invade some of the porcelain factories, and the gold used in gilding was so adulterated that in a few years it showed a genuine copper tarnish. It is to be hoped that under the Republic purer ideas have changed this.

Mr. Smith's success induced Mr. Jansen, a German foreman of his, to try his fortune. He started his factory a few streets from the Union Porcelain-works, and restricting himself to the hard-ware business, as his master had done, is quite successful, and employing some thirty to forty hands. At the Union Porcelain-works 125 men find occupation, many of whom are highly paid. The great want is artistic decoration, which in other and less enlightened countries has been deemed a matter of State importance. But in spite of this drawback, progress is being made, and few can survey the display made of the Greenpoint ware from the Union works in the American Institute without feeling a belief that a germ is there, which, if duly fostered, will become a mighty source of national wealth and a subject for patriotic pride.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The commands that paraded for annual inspection and muster during the past week have shown a marked improvement, so far as numbers are concerned, upon those which had been inspected earlier in the month. It is understood that many of the regiments have been recruiting largely during the last two weeks, and the officers have also been using great exertions to secure attendance. The First Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster, showed this year an attendance of 281, with 137 absentees, and a total of 418, against 281 present, 118 absent, and a total of 399 in 1871. Although the total has been increased, the active working force was not changed either way. A larger total, with more absentees, does not add to the strength of a command, and should be looked into. The Fifth Infantry, Col. C. S. Spencer, exhibited a marked improvement in every way. In 1871 the returns showed 439 present, 142 absent and 581 in the total. This year there were 691 present, only 92 absent, and a total of 783. This was an increase in the total of nearly thirty-five per cent., and in the attendance of nearly sixty per cent. The officers deserve great credit for this result, as also for the appearance the regiment presented while being reviewed by the Mayor. The Eighth Infantry also showed an improvement both in attendance and total. In 1871, the exhibit was 357 present, 124 absent, and a total of 481; this year there were 410 present, 124 absent, and a total of 534. The number of absentees was the same both years, but the increase in attendance was about fifteen per cent., although the total increase was not more than eleven per cent. The Third Cavalry exhibited a loss in total, but an increase in attendance. In 1871, there were 320 present, 138 absent, and a total of 458; this year there were 334 present, only 106 absent, and a total of 440. Even this is favorable, for more absentees men, with a smaller total, is far preferable to a larger total with more absentees.

The first annual invitation ball of the George Washington Guard, Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., Capt. F. C. McCready, will take place at their armory, Broadway, Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to-morrow evening, when all military gentlemen are expected to appear in uniform. The affair is expected to be a very enjoyable one.

A general Court-martial, under the superintendence of Col. Richard Vose, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., is to convene in this City, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on Nov. 7, for the trial of Second Lieut. Charles Rost, of Battery B, First Division.

Three companies of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., paraded at the Arsenal last Wednesday evening, in "fatigues." When the other four will be similarly supplied has not yet been decided.

The Seventh Brigade, N. G., was inspected on Wednesday last at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, by Brig.-Gen. Ryder and staff. The Board of Inquiry having decided that none of the companies of the Third Regiment, Col. Fay, as companies, or of the commissioned or non-commissioned officers of that regiment had been engaged in the riot on the Harlem Railroad cars on Sept. 26, Gen. Ryder ordered the arms to be restored to Companies A and G, the members of which had been deprived of them, and these commands reported with the regiment in full force, Lieut. Riley, of Company D, being appointed Officer of the Day, with strict orders to prevent any member of the regiment from entering drinking-saloons. A guard was, therefore, placed at the door of every such establishment. The parade passed off without disturbance, and proved satisfactory. It has not been publicly announced what is to be done with those members who were guilty of the outrage and breach of military discipline.

The work on the new armory for the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., which is in the course of erection on Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, is rapidly advancing, and the contractors expect to have the roof on before Winter, so that the building will be ready for occupancy by next May. The corner-stone of the armory is to be laid to-morrow by Mayor Powell, when Major-Gen. James McQuade, Inspector-General, N. G., and a number of other prominent military officers, will be present and deliver addresses. The National Guard will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council after the proceedings at the armory are concluded.

An amateur rifle club has been organized in this City for the purpose of promoting the introduction and use of rifles of the most improved patterns, and to encourage long-range rifle practice, without regard to any military organization and with other than military rifles. The grounds of the National Rifle Association will be used by the club, which is modeled after the small-bore clubs of Canada and England. Capt. Wingate is President of the Club, and F. P. Fairbanks Secretary and Treasurer.

Statue of Ethan Allen.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Oct. 25.

The monument to Ethan Allen, in Green Mount Cemetery, erected by the State of Vermont in honor of the hero of Ticonderoga, is at last to be completed by placing a marble statue of Allen on the top of the tall granite column. This, as most of our readers know, was intended as the pedestal of a statue, and Meade's statue in the portico of the State-house was originally intended to be placed upon it. The Legislature saw fit to place that work of art in the Capitol, and the column has gone without. Hon. John N. Pomeroy, the trustee of the monument fund, has, however, so faithfully cared for and so judiciously invested the originally small amount of the fund in his hands that it has grown to a sum, sufficient to purchase a statue without calling on the State or the public for further aid. The model of the statue, which is to be eight feet in height, was made in New-York, from a design by Stephenson, the sculptor, and the statue is now being cut in Italy, from a block of Carrara marble. It represents Ethan Allen with uplifted hand, demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. Hon. George P. Marsh, who was associated with Mr. Pomeroy as one of the Commissioners for the monument, has given his cultivated taste to the choice of the design and model, and is now giving his personal attention to its completion in marble.

A STARTLING NOVELTY.

At what period of the history of the ancient Egyptians the unnatural practice of embalming the bodies of the dead, and so preventing the natural decomposition of the body, arose, it is impossible to say. That it was general in the early days of the Israelites we know from the fiftieth chapter of Genesis, for in the second verse we read: "And Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father; and the physicians embalmed Israel." And again, in the last verse, we read: "So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old; and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Other sentences point to the custom as being one taken from the Egyptians, and not originating with the Jews. And the word itself is derived from the Egyptian word *balm*, an ingredient largely used in the ancient process. The Jewish method of embalming, however, was not so complete as the Egyptian; and, whereas, in the one case the process only occupied forty days, in the latter it was continued for seventy days. The Jews confined their process to the use of external applications and anointing the body with oil of cedar. The Egyptian process was much more elaborate, and the embalmers were regarded as a sort of sacred persons. According to Herodotus, there were grades of embalming to meet the resources of the bereaved relatives. For the poor, who could afford to pay but little, the body was steeped in a solution of nitre for seventy days. A more expensive mode was the injection into the body of some corrosive fluid, which melted down the interior parts. The most costly process consisted in removing the brain through the nostrils by means of a hook, and filling up the vacuum with spices and mendicaments. The intestines were also carefully removed, and the body filled up with myrrh, cassia, and other spices. Finally, the body was soaked in a solution of nitre for seventy days, and, after being wrapped in fine tissue, saturated with aromatic gums, which hardened all around, it was consigned to its mummy-case, perhaps to appear after the lapse of thousands of years as a somewhat disagreeable object of attraction in the British and other Museums. The charge which the embalmers made for this last process would have gladdened the hearts of those who make embalming a profession at the present day. It was one talent, a sum equal to about $1,300. At present the charge for embalming varies from $50 to $200. But the process is not nearly so lasting as that of the ancient Egyptians, although for a long time a body will retain a life-like appearance. Not long ago a young lady died in this City whose parents where in Europe. They had important business to attend to, which prevented their immediate return, and they telegraphed to have the body embalmed. On their return, four months afterward, the lid of the coffin was removed, and the body was as life-like as when it was first placed in its coffin; the face, hands, and even the finger-nails, retaining a natural color. The process, however, differs from that of the Egyptians and Jews. At the moment of death the last beat of the heat pumps the blood from the arteries into the veins, leaving the arteries empty; thus, by opening the femoral artery, or the artery near the ankle, the embalming fluid can be injected through the whole body. Solutions of arsenic were formerly used; but latterly more harmless fluids have been employed. One doctor has discovered a compound of innocuous gases which answers the purpose still more effectually; though, of course, the lasting effects of this process have yet to be tested. The most remarkable instance of embalming is the body of San Carlo Borromeo, the great Archbishop of Milan, who is said to have been raised several feet from the ground while kneeling before the high altar of the Cathedral, and praying that the terrible plague of 1576 might be stopped. His body lies in the crypt of the Cathedral, in a casket of crystal, arrayed in archiepiscopal robes and adorned with the most costly jewels. The face is entirely discolored, but retains a remarkable likeness to the contemporary portraits. In this country the practice of embalming is on the wane. To sensible people its only advantage consisted in giving people living at a distance or far from their homes an opportunity of looking on their dead relatives, or for transporting bodies in or to hot climates. All this can be done by means of ice. The body when frozen solid immediately after death will take many days to thaw sufficiently to allow of decomposition setting in—from twelve to fifteen days; and when once frozen, it can be transported without ice to New-Orleans or any other hot city, and reach its destination as fresh as when it was dispatched.

But the practice of embalming in this country, by stimulating doctors to discover the most effectual process, has led to a discovery which, if it can be utilized, bids fair to confer a benefit on the entire human race, and to revolutionize the butcher trade of the world. Allusion has been made above to the use, by a doctor in this county, of a certain compound of innocuous gases instead of fluids in embalming human bodies. This gentleman had lately turned his attention to the possibility of adapting his process to the preservation of animal food. For some time he has been engaged in a series of experiments, the results of which have fairly startled those who were asked to study them. What the nature of the various gases he compounds may be, is, of course, a secret which he is not likely to reveal. He has, however, proved them to be entirely harmless, so far as human food subjected to their influences is concerned. His plan consists in slaughtering bullocks on the plains where they are now feeding them, infusing the compound of gases into an artery in the same way as in embalming a human body, and shipping them in their hides to any part of the world. It seems almost incredible that this can be done without detriment to the meat. But it can be done and has been repeatedly, apparently on a scale, too, to thoroughly test its efficiency. A car-load of bullocks were slaughtered out in Missouri, last Summer, the process was carried out, and the carcasses sent here, arriving in the City just one month from the time of their being slaughtered. They were consigned to the care of a wholesale market butcher, with orders not to sell till he received instructions from certain parties in New-York. Nothing in the appearance of the carcasses awakened the butcher's suspicions; both meat and hide being as sweet as in the case of an animal fresh killed. One of the carcasses was cut up and distributed among persons ignorant of what had been done, the butcher himself being asked to try a sirloin joint; all expressed themselves to the effect that the beef was excellent; the butcher saying that he had never eaten a more hearty meal in his life. They were no little astonished on hearing the facts in the case. The meat was tried again and again, and when all were convinced that no possible detriment could arise from the consumption of meat preserved in this way, the remainder of the consignment was disposed of by the butcher in the ordinary market fashion. He has not had a single complaint, or even a remark about that beef. The retail butchers knew nothing of the matter, and unconsciously sold it as fresh-killed meat. There is every reason to suppose that their customers ate it under the same erroneous impression.

This is adapting ancient practices to modern every-day needs with a vengeance. About ten years ago a rise in the price of meat led to the organization of a society in London for the purpose of popularizing hitherto unused articles for food, more especially horse flesh. A grand dinner was given, at which such delicacies as fricasseed puppy and bird's-nest soup figured; but the *pièce de résistance* was roasted horse-flesh, taken from the carcass of a pony twenty years old. It was pronounced excellent. Of late days, we hear much about dried Australian meat, and then, and not, just now, all England is groaning over the price of butcher's meat. But if this important discovery in the preservation of meat can be utilized on a great scale as successfully as the experiments which have been made seem to warrant the belief, the price of beef and mutton will fall to a nominal sum, and there will be no need of introducing horse-flesh. Every year millions of sheep and cattle are slaughtered in Australia and South America for the sake of the hides; but under this proposed system of preserving the meat, the carcasses, too, will be exported all over the world. The discoverer of this world-important secret is now engaged in perfecting some few changes in his system. As soon as he has done so, not his secret, but its results, will be given to the world. That many unbelievers will be found there is no doubt. But the public are wise; it judges wisely in its own and vulgar tongue; and if competent judges shall, after careful consideration of the detailed results of experiments, and making a chemical analysis of the meat itself, pronounce it to be wholesome food, and as good in all respects as fresh killed meat, they will not hesitate to bring it into general use.

Hon. William H. Seward's Autobiography.

From the Syracuse Journal, Oct. 25.

Five hundred pages of Mr. Seward's second work, an autobiography, which was uncompleted at the time of his death, have already been written up, or are in notes, ready for engrossment. These comprise his personal history, and will undoubtedly prove the most valuable pages for his friends and admirers. The notes from his dictation, we understand, include that portion of national history connected with the rebellion, and their reproduction in print will form a volume which the people of the whole country will await with interest. Mr. Frederick Seward will probably be assisted in the compilation by Mr. A. A. Gutman, former Private Secretary to Mr. Seward.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Your paper this morning reports the speech of Dr. Hitchcock, at Association Hall, last evening, incorrectly. He did not say "as the Greeks swore by Marathon so we swear by Marathon," but he did say "as the Greeks swore by Marathon so we swear by Gettysburg," which is vastly different. The error is undoubtedly the compositor's, but it sounds badly in the reading.

Yours, J. S. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

The Home for Seamen's Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The managers of the Home for Seamen's Children, on Staten Island, acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of £8 12s. 6d., contributed by the saloon passengers of the steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star line, for the benefit of that institution, and received by them from J. H. Sparks, Esq., agent of the line.

J. S. LOWELL, Secretary.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Oct. 23.

Benjamin K. Phelps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican candidate for District-Attorney, you have made a slight mistake in regard to his age and the length of time of his practice of law in this City that might operate to his disadvantage with many people who think wisdom is the result of years and experience.

Mr. Phelps was born in 1832, (not 1843 as your sketch states,) graduated in 1853, commenced the practice of his profession in this City in 1856, has continued it to this time—a period of sixteen years—and has, as you are well aware, achieved an unusually high reputation for ability and moral worth. P.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

Gov. Andrew on Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is claimed that if ex-Gov. John A. Andrew were living he would now be on the side of the Democratic Party, and that he did not respect or esteem Gen. Grant.

Among my own letters, I find the following, written three days before his death, which expresses with his usual terseness and vigor, his opinion concerning the character of the President:

The tendency of the hour is toward Grant, and that is best; it is not the ideal good; it is bad for the country that he must leave his present post; bad for him, the soldier, to try and to endure the hard fate which awaits him in civil life; but it is the apparently best practical good the country can have, and Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be right anywhere. Yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

The Recent Election in Savannah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me to call attention to an attempted denial of the dispatch I sent to Hon. J. M. Edmunds on the day of our recent election, signed by the Mayor and several ex-Mayors of this city, the same having been published in the New-York *Tribune* of the 19th inst.

These ex-Mayors say the polls were for two hours in the morning in the control of Republicans. It is presumed by this it is meant that Republican voters were in line attempting to cast their votes. This no one denies. But where the trouble is, they were not allowed that privilege; the Democrats coming in at a private entrance, and thus heading off the regular line of voters and preventing their voting.

That all the election officers, the Sheriff and his deputies, *were all Democrats* no one will deny; or is it denied by these ex-Mayors. The assertion that the managers were the proper superintendents required by law is not a denial that they were Democrats or that the polls were in their charge.

The Republicans did abandon the polls, which they do not attempt to deny; but not until hundreds had been deprived of their rights. Freemen do not abandon an election when their right to vote is respected and there is no cause for retiring.

On their own confession, my dispatch is true, in that the colored men behaved well. Well-behaved citizens are not generally prone to give up a political contest without cause.

Col. Bryant was arrested for disorderly conduct, but this was a false charge, and those at the voting-place at the time know it to be. Some kind of justification for this assault had to be trumped up to cover the diabolical conduct of the Deputy Sheriffs in their unlawful attack on him.

Whether the peace officers on duty that day deserve the appellation of "plug uglies," it is not necessary here to discuss; we only ask these ex-Mayors to investigate that matter and be convinced of the justice of most of them being so characterized.

Literally, perhaps, the polls were not surrounded by armed; men but when an armed police were drawn up in line directly in front of the voting-place, and out a few steps from the line of voters, and the armories of the military, in sight of and but a few rods from the precinct, were crowded with armed men, it certainly does not lack much of surrounding the polls with armed men, if technically the polls were not so surrounded. The ex-Mayors do not or will they deny this state of facts. They really admit it, as also they confess that the Sabre Club did patrol the streets, extending even to the outskirts of the city, or "distant points." That voters were turned back, and did lose from these mounted men Over as they were quietly coming into the city from the Ogeechee, is a fact established by affidavits now in my hands; and well they might be alarmed, for this was but a repetition of the same occurrence in 1868.

My statement, "but one precinct and four voting places were provided," is not denied; but they say, "accommodations were ample for all the voters." The public are able to judge whether 8,000 voters can, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., deposit their votes at one precinct and at only four voting places, or whether the "accommodations were ample."

These ex-Mayors innocently say that the Ordinary was elected by the Republican Party; this is true; but he long since deserted the party that elevated him to office, and is to-day a Democrat, and this Mayor and these ex-Mayors knew it when they made their statement.

No denial is made of the most important statements of my dispatch, but a careful examination of their letter will show it to be confirmatory of my statements.

The frauds and intimidation perpetrated at the late election in this city, acknowledged freely by many Democrats here, cannot be successfully denied, however high in the community the Democrats attempting it may stand.

Very respectfully,

M. H. HALE, Chairman Dist. Com.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1872.

City Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th instant you made some truthful remarks about the great waste of time that the business men of our City were subject to in traveling in horse-cars to and from their homes in the upper part of the City, the consequent damages to City property, the distant and uncertain relief to be had from viaduct or underground railroads, and the absolute necessity of more immediate and rapid railroad facilities. I have often seen somewhat similar complaints published, but what we need, as I think, is a more economical and diffusive programme than I have yet seen.

The Vanderbilt Under-ground Railroad will in time, doubtless, be very useful to passengers going to and from the steam railroad depots, and a few citizens, at high rates of fare. But the enormous cost of either under-ground or viaduct railroads, on this island most surely will preclude the possibility of placing the depots and fares within the reach of the people in moderate circumstances, even at far distant periods of time. The only plan that I can devise that will accommodate the immediate wants of the public is, to convert the present horse railroads to the use of more rapid transit by substituting steam or compressed air in place of horse-power. Whether compressed air will answer the purpose or not, we know that steam will, with suitable rail and steam dummies, somewhat like those on our elevated railroad, or steam carriages, carrying say 100 passengers each. It is claimed that passengers could be carried in half the time, and one-third the present cost, on the avenues, especially when stopping at half-mile stations only during the morning and evening pressure of business, besides doing more in preventing cruelty to animals than 100 Bergh Societies, by delivering the 8,000 or 10,000 horses on the railroads in this City that are now either crippled or perish in three or four years.

The great objection to our present horse railroads are:

1. That people are only partially accommodated with room in fair weather; if it rains, many are obliged to walk.

2. When the snow is deep it is far worse, as only half the number of cars are run, and then the people are unable to walk home. To guard against those uncertainties, many are obliged to hire hacks or keep private conveyances. Should it be said that steam dummies have been tried on our horse railroads and have failed, my answer is that the failure was owing entirely to the use of the tram rail, and that other forms of rail can be substituted, (the T rail, for instance,) that have and will answer.

In 1869 there were nine dummy cars on the Second-avenue Railroad; but as the tram-rails would throw them off the track a dozen or twenty times per day, and by blocking the driving-wheels and constantly deranging the gearing, they were obliged to take them off. Engines are now constructed so as to consume their own smoke and steam, and hitching a pony in front would not frighten horses. Another argument in favor of steam is, that it is never subject to the horse distemper which is now making such sad havoc among the horses, and bidding fair to stop the horse-cars very soon in all our towns and cities.

A PASSENGER.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,

Before Judge Shipman.

DISMISSAL OF A SUIT AGAINST EX-COLLECTOR SHOOK.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Shipman dismissed the complaint in the case of Frank J. Tinkham et al. *vs.* Sheridan Shook. The claim was for the recovery of the value of 262 barrels of spirits alleged to have been illegally seized by Mr. Shook while Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirty-second District. The answer of the defendant set forth that he came into possession of the property when he assumed his office, and that the real owner was one Simon Frank.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case of David Van Prang et al. *vs.* The British brig Viley Smith. The Judge holds that the evidence shows that the vessel was driven ashore by a peril of the sea within the exception in the bill of lading, and that in taking the measures he did to save vessel and cargo, including the throwing overboard of such cargo as was lost thereby, and in selling what was saved from the cargo, the master acted in good faith and under sufficient necessity, for the best interests of all concerned, and with reasonable discretion. The libelants must, therefore, fail in their claim on the bill of lading, but the owners of the vessel themselves of the offer in the answer made by the claimants to pay their contribution in general average.

T. Scudder for the libelants; W. W. Goodrich for the claimants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Foley *vs.* Esgan; plaintiff's motion for the payment over of her share of the money and securities is granted, the defendant, Esgan, to be allowed the commissions and counsel fee already estimated by Judge Leonard. The order to be settled on two days' notice.

Arrival of Minister Washburne — His Reception by a Citizens' Committee.

Minister Washburne arrived in New-York, yesterday, by the steamer Deutschland. Collector Arthur, Henry Clews, Wm. H. Fleiss, Mr. Amon and Judge Lathrop were appointed a Citizens' Committee to receive him, and proceeded down the Bay on board the revenue-cutter Grant for that purpose. Gen. DIX, Wm. E. Dodge and S. B. Chittenden were also of the Committee, but were unable to be present. Minister Washburne was received on board the Grant, which steamed to the Battery, where the party landed. It is contemplated to tender Minister Washburne a dinner at the Union League Club, to be given by the leading citizens of New-York. One hundred and fifty prominent persons have already accepted the invitation to participate. A formal invitation will be tendered to Minister Washburne before he leaves for Washington.

While receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his safe arrival and good health, Minister Washburne remarked that he had come home to cast his vote for President Grant. He was driven from the Battery to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he is now residing.

The Cardiff Line of Ocean Steamers.

The steam-ship Glamorgan, the pioneer vessel of this line, has arrived in this port from Cardiff. The Glamorgan is a new ship, and is fitted up with great elegance, having all the latest improvements in appointments and machinery. She is a brig-rigged screw-steamer of the following dimensions: Length over all, 335 feet; breadth, 36 feet 6 inches; depth, 23 feet 9 inches; registered tonnage, 2,500; draught of water, unloaded, 10 feet 6 inches; loaded, 20 feet 6 inches. She is propelled by engines on the compound high and low pressure systems of 450 horse-power nominally, actually 2,000. Her spar-deck forms a promenade the full length of the vessel. The cabin and saloon are furnished and adorned with unusual care. The staterooms are fitted up in a very luxurious style. The second-class cabins are arranged with due regard to the comfort of that class of passengers. The steerage accommodations are ample, well lighted and ventilated, a separate compartment being partitioned off for female emigrants. The Glamorgan sails for Cardiff on Nov. 2.

Clever Arrest of a Swindler.

The house of Lagrave & Co., who kept a dry-goods store in Broadway, near Broome, three years ago, is doubtless familiar to many of the mercantile community from the fact that the firm swindled a large number of importers and dealers to an amount reaching over $600,000. They removed the stock secretly to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and there disposed of the goods by auction. James Mooney, a private detective, was employed to discover Lagrave and his clerks and after a long search through England and France he finally was rewarded with partial success by the arrest of Lagrave at Bagner de Lacon, a watering-place in the south of France. The detective left Brest on the 12th inst. in the steam-ship Washington, and arrived here yesterday with his prisoner, who was handed over to Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis, who committed him to Ludlow-street Jail in default of bail.

The Supreme Court Judge.

The following letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Supreme Court has been received by the Republican Committee from Noah Davis:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Joseph C. Pinckney and Benj. Page, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter advising me that the Republican County Convention have unanimously nominated me for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, and requesting my acceptance.

I accept this nomination with a deep sense of the honor it confers; and should the people of the district ratify it by my election to the office, I shall enter upon its duties with an earnest desire to perform them in accordance with law, and justly toward all men.

I am, very respectfully, NOAH DAVIS.

Surrogate's Office, Kings County.

The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate by the Kings County Surrogate during the past week: Francis Vinton, John A. Ruppel, John P. Rust, John Long, Constantine McGuire, John D. Heitmann, Alma F. Fowler, Michael Anderson, Mary H. Barre, Mary Ann McCormick, James Sutton, Jonathan D. Steele, and James Turnbull, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Francis X. Gregor, Margaret Cassiday, Ellen Degan, Wm. P. Dervian, Catherine Kiel, Geo. A. Worsching, Samuel C. Wade, Ignaz Sonez, Avery Brumley, and James J. Delany, all of Brooklyn.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., Oct. 26, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 30.165 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. Oct. 24, 30.430 inches; minimum at 2 P. M. Oct. 26, 29.674 inches; range, .756 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 52.2°; maximum at 3 P. M. Oct. 22, 68°, minimum at 6 A. M. Oct. 24, 43°; range, 25°. Remarks—Oct. 23, rain from 2 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .06 inch. Oct. 24, rain from 12 midnight to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .44 inch. Oct. 25, rain from 3½ P. M. to 5½ P. M.; amount of water, .34 inch. Oct. 26, rain from 1¾ A. M. to 11½ A. M.; amount of water, 1.56 inches. Total amount of water, 2.40 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,572 miles.

Statistics for the Week.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-two arrests were made by the Police last week.

There were reported last week 440 deaths, 444 births and 211 marriages. The deaths were 43 less than the preceding week, and the births registered exceeded the deaths—a very unusual occurrence.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 17 fires for the past week. Estimated loss, $5,025; insurance, $64,000. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 8; children playing matches, 1; explosion of chemical apparatus, 1; foul chimney, 1; fire-works, 1; overheated stove, 1; sparks from furnaces, 2; not ascertained, 2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 26—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865's, old, 91; 1867's, 92¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88¾; Erie Railway Shares, 41¾.

PARIS, Oct. 26—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 7c.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American securities—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 9¼d @ 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. @ 10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The regular circulation of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES *has now reached the high figure of* **117,130** *copies, and new subscriptions are coming in every day. The* WEEKLY TIMES *is now sent into every State and Territory, to bona fide subscribers. Its columns, therefore, afford excellent opportunities for advertisers.*

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Last night's attempt to evoke something like popular enthusiasm in favor of the Tammany candidate for Mayor was a miserable and conspicuous failure. Even the attraction of the presence of the principal nominees on the Democratic State ticket, failed to bring out more than half an average audience in Tammany Hall, and the "side shows" at the open-air stands had to be prematurely shut up for lack of spectators. The October elections cling like a wet blanket round the Tammanyites, and it will be solely the fault of our friends who think it unnecessary to participate in an assured victory, if the City and State of New-York do not bury the corrupt coalition under such a majority as shall leave that of Pennsylvania considerably behind.

To men as to horses, the weather of the past week has been unwholesome, though not necessarily productive of increased mortality. This fact is clearly evidenced by the vital statistics for the week. The deaths in the City for the seven days ending yesterday at noon numbered 440. This is equivalent to an annual rate of only 23.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This we believe to be the lowest average that our City mortality has reached for many months past, and will compare favorably with the most recent statistics of the public health in the great cities of Europe.

The fawning overtures of the *Tribune* for the support of Apollo Hall to GREELEY will, doubtless, be powerfully seconded by the little incident which took place in the Fourth Ward last night. The rope of a newly-raised O'Brien banner was cut by some ardent Greeleyite, and some others of the same gang tumbled a couple of chimneys down among the crowd assembled under the banner, killing one man and wounding several others. The political blackguardism which the proceeding illustrates has a higher bearing than in its connection with the relations between GREELEY and the independent Democracy. The supporters of Tammany and its candidate have given us a fresh taste of their quality by treating us to a sample of the mob-law which they practice in the South, and would illustrate more fully in the North if they dared. The perpetrators of this gross outrage upon the freedom of political assemblage, and the safety of human life, ought to meet with prompt nd adequate punishment.

Our State Ticket.

The work of selection which will present itself to our friends on Nov. 5 seems more complex than it really is. The number of important offices to be filled by popular vote certainly makes a very imposing list, and the number of candidates competing for them tends to make the problem of choice appear rather bewildering. In addition to an unusual variety of partisan subdivisions, we have in this City the great element of non-partisan Reform claiming, in even more decided tones than last year, the right to be heard in the selection of candidates and in the presentation of tickets. Fortunately for the Republican Party, all its action has, so far, run perfectly parallel with the influence of this new and salutary element in our politics. The Republican candidates for local office are also the Reform candidates. This coincidence is not the result of accident, nor is it the result of the organizations which bear the title of Reform being composed of the same people who call themselves Republican. On the contrary, the associations which have nominated Reform candidates are mainly composed of citizens who have heretofore either voted the Democratic ticket, or have, in sheer disgust at the candidates presented for local office by both the great parties, abstained from voting at all. The agreement between the Republican Party and those who are contending for good government without distinction of party, is simply due to the fact that the Republicans have frankly conceded the Reform basis of local elections, and have chosen or indorsed candidates who are as independent of party dictation as they are free from corrupt affiliations with any of the political forces that have made the Government of New-York a by-word over the civilized world.

At the head of our local ticket we have placed a man who will command the support of the vast majority of honest Democrats. At the head of our State ticket we have placed another whom no honest Democrat can give a valid reason for opposing. The nomination of Gen. DIX is as clearly the result of the popular revolt against the dictation of Tammany as is the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and support can be claimed for the former on precisely the same grounds as will impel the great mass of good citizens to vote for the latter. The sincerity of the Reform pledges of the Republican Party is as clearly vindicated in the one nomination as in the other. Both stand on the intelligible platform of "an end to government for the profit of the politicians and a beginning to government on behalf of the people." The character and antecedents of both present equally solid guarantees that the principles which they represent will certainly be acted upon. The same thing is equally true of the other names associated with Gen. DIX on the State ticket, and those Judiciary and other nominations which so worthily accompany the Reform Mayoralty ticket.

Clearly then, the local Reformer has a tolerably obvious duty before him. It is as impossible to dissociate the good government of this City from good legislation at Albany, as it is to separate the candidate who represents Municipal purification from the one that stands pledged to uphold the cause of reform throughout the State. We can no more take the risk of having a nominee of Tammany in the Executive chair at Albany, than we can afford to accept a candidate pledged to perpetuate the rule of Rings over the City. A vote for DIX ought naturally to accompany a vote for HAVEMEYER, and vice versa. FRANCIS KERNAN pleaded last night for the election of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE for Mayor, and the following names, among others, were paraded as his chief assistants on the occasion: CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, professional lobbyist and intimate friend of BARNARD; JAMES BROOKS, the most servile of Tammanyites in the worst days of the Ring, and part of whose price was $127,000 worth of Corporation advertising in three years; J. R. FELLOWS, the defender of TWEED *after* his thefts were proven, and the cowardly libeler of private character, The Tammany candidate for Governor must share the fortunes of what is left of the old corrupt gang to whom he yielded at the Syracuse Convention, in the very height of their infamy, and whose dictation he can no more shake off than he can say what all honest men think of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, with whom his political fortunes have been linked.

A vote for KERNAN will be a vote for the restoration to power of a Tammany Hall in which BRENNAN is the controlling influence, and in which an indicted criminal like GENET has greater sway than a TILDEN or a KELLY. It will not be the fault of the most ardent supporters of Mr. KERNAN, if his success is not identified with a religious ascendency fraught with almost equal danger. We have steadfastly opposed making the contest in the State a religious fight. But the canvass for KERNAN is being openly and avowedly prosecuted on sectarian grounds. We have a right to look for the disavowal of such tactics on the part of those Roman Catholics who remember only, in a canvass like this, that they are American citizens. The Protestant sentiment of the community is not dead yet, as those who are rather imprudently challenging it may find out to their cost.

Gems of Prophecy.

Falstaff, with his eleven men in buckram and his hour-long fight by Shrewsbury clock, was nothing to the prospective braggadocio of the "Professor" and his fellows, who are plainly passing into the flurry that precedes dissolution. With the artless prefix that it is "not given to boasting," the *Tribune*, on the 22d instant, had the assurance to tell its readers that Mr. GREELEY is "certain" to carry the State of New-York. "With a full knowledge of the canvass, and after full allowance for all possible defections," it calmly declares that its candidate "can carry this State without the aid of the City." Now, fantastical bragging like this might be useful with a certain portion of the *Tribune* readers, but for the fact that precisely the same farce was gone through a week or two ago about Pennsylvania. "The election of BUCKALEW is safe," it cried, rubbing its hands with glee. It was cock-sure that HARTRANFT's chances were dead as so many door nails. And now it is just as sure of the Empire State, as it was of the Keystone—and with rather less reason for its faith.

The truth is, as any one with a grain of political sagacity must see, that the Greeley-Copperhead faction is ready for its coffin, almost before it is out of its swaddling clouts. It has had a chance to make a little noise in the world and a little dirt, to damn a few political reputations and a few newspapers, and is now just about to go clean out of sight. For our own part, we doubt whether a fifth of the men will vote the ticket on election day who signed the so-called "Liberal Republican" calls. Why should they? As nothing succeeds like success, so nothing fails like failure. The number of Democrats who openly avow they had rather see GRANT President than GREELEY is increasing by thousands daily. The thing has ceased to be a tide or a current, and has got to be a mill-sluice. What preposterous nonsense, then, to expect this mighty force to be turned backward; to pretend to believe that something will happen in New-York which was far more likely to happen in Pennsylvania, and that the people are going to take the back track in a matter wherein their minds are as plainly made up, as the sun shines in the heavens. The Greeleyites might now as well try to make water run up hill, or dam up the Nile with bulrushes, as beat Gen. GRANT in the coming election.

Of course we urge upon our friends to work in this campaign with untiring vigor. We hold it of great moment that the enemy should suffer a crushing defeat. It is for the moral health of the nation, for its good repute before the world, that the basest and most unnatural political alliance ever made in the United States should come to careless grief. It is for the interest of the republic, that the price of such an act as that of GREELEY should be overwhelming mortification and overthrow. For the organization supporting him—as the *World* very properly declared on the fourth of last June, under the heading of "The Cowardice and Folly of a Democratic Surrender to GREELEY"—its indorsement at Baltimore set it on the road to "ignominious defeat, wherein the Democratic Party would not only lose the election, but sacrifice its principles." When so many of the wisest heads left among the Democrats make no bones of declaring that GRANT's election will be far better for the future of their party than GREELEY's, we may be sure that plenty among the rank and file will be glad to take the hint; and that the more they think of it the greater the number will be. What has occurred in Pennsylvania, clearly foreshadowing the hopelessness of the struggle, will naturally stimulate this tendency; and thus the force of a telling precedent, and the weakness with which the Greeley-Copperhead movement has been managed, combine with other causes to dash the frail concern to pieces. We urge our friends to work, then, night and day, with unflagging resolution, not so much because we have a jot of doubt as to the issue, but because of the moral weight that will be carried by the dimensions of the victory.

Death Among the Horses.

The disease which has so generally attacked the horses of this City is not in itself of a fatal nature. Death is caused simply by improper treatment and excessive medicine. The nature of the disease is simply that of a catarrh or influenza, and the horse should be treated in the same manner as a human being similarly affected. To effect a cure it is simply necessary to give warm flaxseed tea, very thick, so as to be mucilaginous, and to bathe the feet and legs with warm water, at the same time covering the body with blankets. A horse suffering from the complaint is not likely to eat much food, but such as is offered him should be thoroughly cooked, and ought to be pure meal.

In connection with this cure there should be used substances to purify the atmosphere and neutralize its malarious elements. The best articles to accomplish this end are sulphurous acid and carbolic acid. While acting in a somewhat different manner, both these substances are valuable. They are cheap, and no possible harm can accrue from their being sprinkled on the stable floors, while much good may result therefrom. As a preventive, these chemicals are also of much value, not only at the present time of danger, but at all times, for there are few stables wherein gases deleterious to health are not generated by the want of proper cleansing. Too many of the stables of our City are below the ground level, and both damp and unwholesome.

Briefly, then, every man should treat his horses in this crisis just as he would himself, if attacked with a bad cold, proportioning the dose to the relatively stronger organism. Aconite, belladonna, other strong drugs, and bleeding, are among the means of sending the carcasses of the horses to the rendering establishments. If moderately and properly treated, the disease will probably have passed away in ten days, but every horse improperly dealt with will be left with a lingering disease analogous to the human pneumonia or consumption.

As yet there appears no decided change in the character of the weather, and until this occurs no abatement of the disease from natural causes can be expected. When we shall have bright sunshine, whether it be warm or seasonably cool, the malarious disease will vanish almost simultaneously with the damp fogginess of the present atmosphere. But as we cannot control the elements, we may now create the ozone, which destroys the malaria, by the use of the chemicals alluded to, just as nature creates it by the electric nature of her warm sunshine acting on the moist air.

How to Prevent Railroad Accidents.

The late accident on the Eastern Railroad, resulting, as it is said, from a misplaced switch, has once more brought this particular feature in railway transportation to public attention. Until companies can afford to build from six to eight parallel tracks to separately accommodate all forms of travel, from a way-train to a lightning-express, or from a cattle to a palace car, switches of some form will have to be used. Now, there is little probability that the cost of building roads will ever be reduced to such a point that this means of avoiding accidents can be carried out, and it therefore becomes necessary to seek the same result through improvements in the switches. In our country, where many of the lines have but one track, no form of accident is so common as that which some railroad men mildly term "a switch mistake." In spite of the most careful of printed instructions, in spite of warning and rebuke, men will be careless and forgetful; and as long as unnecessary responsibility is laid upon ignorant employes, so long will the terrible additions to the list of railroad disasters go on. The great aim in railroad management should be to so utilize all mechanical inventions that little or no dependence need be placed on unskilled men. In the very matter we are considering—the use of switches—improvements have been made which, if properly employed, would render accidents of this kind almost impossible.

The best of these improvements is known by the name of the "safety switch," and is so constructed as to leave the main track wholly unbroken; that is, the switch is formed of two movable rails, which adjust themselves in such a manner to the main track that if a train were run off on to a siding, and the switch neglected, a train coming from the opposite direction would pass on in safety, when, with the switch ordinarily used, it would run off the track. Of course, if under similar circumstances the second train came from the same direction as the siding entrance, it would, even with this invention, run on to it, and consequently into whatever train there might be upon it. But all dangers of this kind can be obviated on roads that have two tracks, by a very simple precaution. For example: The New-York Central has one track for its westward bound trains and another for those going east. If on the former the sidings were all constructed running eastward and on the latter running westward, so that in order to get on them a train would have to pass the switch and back down on the siding, the chances for accidents of this kind would be wholly removed. The late disaster on the Eastern Road was due to the express-train running into a freight-train as it stood on the siding. If the plan here suggested had been in force there, it would have been impossible for the passenger-train to have come in contact with the other, without passing it and willfully backing down upon it; while the main line would have been clear from one end to the other. On roads that have but one track there is an unavoidable danger; siding entrances have to be laid in both directions; and though to a train running either way the chances of disaster are lessened by one-half, yet enough remains to warrant serious consideration. In this respect we have yet a further suggestion to make; it is that all railroad companies should so construct their turn-outs that they might oblige their engineers to enter them only by backing down on them. The reason for this is that the men in whom most dependence can be placed are usually found on or near the locomotive, and if this stood facing the entrance to the siding and in close proximity to it, the switch at that point would receive far better attention than if it were left in charge of some ignorant brakeman at the rear end of the train. This may seem to some a needless precaution, but experience teaches otherwise, and leads to the belief that if it were universally adopted the annual number of deaths caused by railroad casualties would be greatly reduced. The "safety switch" of which we have spoken has been put down upon the Pennsylvania Central and other shorter roads. Its advantages as a means of preventing accidents are so self-evident, that we trust measures will be taken to enforce its use on every road in the country.

Geodesic Gunnery.

If the range of guns is to increase much more it may become needful to take into account, in artillery practice, the curvature of the earth; theodolites may have to be employed to make nice calculations of angles, and the machinery of war be directed by the exact processes of the civil engineer. Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH has now invented, we are told, a field-gun better than either the new nine-pounder or the new sixteen-pounder, of which the English Press has lately told us so much. This latest cannon is made of compressed steel. It is strong enough to bear twice the usual charge of powder. At one hundred yards, with a charge of two pounds and three-quarters, it can put a nine-pound bolt through a three-inch armor-plate set at an angle of forty-five degrees. And, finally, this extraordinary weapon will throw a projectile over a clean space of six miles.

The way in which the strength requisite to get these results has been obtained is one, we think, which will prove important to other mechanicians, besides the makers of artillery. The new Whitworth gun is, as we have said, made of steel, and, although no exact description of its manufacture is at hand, we take it for granted that it is constructed of laminæ of twisted cylinders. By all the processes hitherto, steel has been more or less defective, and we suspect is not made quite perfect by the new one. In each of the methods, the Bessemer included, air passes through iron, thus endowing the latter with the carbon, whose addition makes the difference between iron and steel. Now a greater or less portion of this air remains in the substance, and occasions holes and flaws. These, of course, weaken the steel and make it liable to break up. Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH has met this difficulty by a new device. He has applied to the hot metal, while in course of manufacture, the tremendous pressure of twenty tons to the square inch, and has thus driven forth the atmospheric particles, the presence of which would otherwise diminish the stability of the gun. This expedient must, apparently, greatly increase the efficiency of batteries in the field. The advantages of the superiority of range is probably of much less moment, however, than those of the superiority of endurance and the economy of the charge. Artillery at great distances notoriously does little mischief, and unless from great heights, or from forts—the new gun being designed for the field—Sir JOSEPH's invention on this score is unlikely to be of exceptional service.

It may be expected that this improvement in the manufacture of steel will be found of great value as applied to other and peaceful objects. Greater strength and more trusty durability in the material must, of course, be desiderata for many purposes, and the utility of any process that may secure equal strength with lesser bulk is equally manifest. In this way, what has been designed for slaughter may serve more beneficent ends in ways not hitherto thought of. Consequences like these, in truth, afford some comfort when we look on the continual rush and hurry of human invention to devise new and more destructive engines to take away human life. The money and the thought, from this point of view, are not altogether thrown away. The arts of peace are thus subserved by the cultivation of the art of war, and life may be ameliorated by the devices meant to destroy it. Meanwhile, if for the sake of economy only—for, if the exploits of the new Whitworth are to be credited, its use must lead to great saving, even with the enhanced cost of its manufacture—this latest cannon, or one made of like substance, will probably come into general use, and the fame of other death-dealing weapons, established during the last dozen years of war and desolation, must be eclipsed, until somebody improves on Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH's improvement, and a new cannon with still more terrific power effaces the memory of the great gun of today.

Recent Bank Robberies.

Where, then, is safety to be found, and what is the price of security? Well might some of the luckless sufferers in recent bank robberies, parodying the poor man whose hard fate they are in some degree experiencing, ask this question. When a bank is robbed people are, of course, interested in hearing all about the burglary, but are not ordinarily, unless personally concerned, racked with any very distressing sympathy for the sufferers. A bank is, in this country at least, generally a corporation. A great authority, a long time since, laid it down that bowels of compassion were not a part of a corporation's constitution, and that being so, people naturally do not think it necessary to display for it feelings for which the entity itself has no credit.

But in these recent great bank robberies at Baltimore, and in our own State, there were special causes to arouse in the public that fellow-feeling which notoriously makes us so wondrous kind. The banks in either case have been but partial victims, while their hapless clients have suffered terribly. For aught we know to the contrary, widows and orphans may now be absolutely destitute as well as desolate, notwithstanding the hard toil and struggle of those who have gone, to secure to them comfort and affluence. And are they so because in this nineteenth century, with abundance of wealth and mechanical resource, we cannot for the life of us contrive a perfectly secure receptacle for the object upon which we are credted abroad with bestowing a love more intense and absorbing than that which we have for aught beside—the almighty dollar? We can't keep it; there is no perfectly safe place to put it. Watchmen, burglar-alarms, elaborate safes, Hobbs' locks—in a word, the most elaborate anti-predatory machinery ever invented, all collapse before that consummate artist, the American Jack Sheppard of the period. Not a single building for money or securities exists in this country in which the public has that sort of confidence which our kinsmen across the sea have, when they place their valuables in the clutches of the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street. It would be felt as a great boon, and one for which thousands would be ready to pay a handsome percentage, could they be provided with a receptacle for their possessions which they could feel to be so absolutely secure. "Where can I put my things?" said a lady of great wealth in this City, before starting for a protracted visit to Europe, "and feel that they'll be absolutely safe?" There was an awful pause, and then came the reply, "Nowhere." It would surely be worth the while of some of those establishments which are now endeavoring to make receptacles for valuables secure, to resort to extreme measures, with the the view of rendering the safety they profess to afford beyond all question. The great bank robbery which occurred in this State was one of a kind which would scarcely be likely to occur here, where plenty of personal force is at hand; but that at Baltimore points to the most fruitful source of all danger—an adjoining house.

We believe we are right in saying that no burglarious enterprise has ever succeeded in the Bank of England, and we cannot help suspecting that the fact of its being a detached building has a considerable bearing on this security. Another point is the mode in which both the Banks of England and Ireland are guarded. Very many of our readers must have met in London, about 6 o'clock in the evening, a detachment of the Foot Guards, in single file, proceeding "city" ward. This is what is known as "the bank guard," which it is the special privilege of the Banks of England and Ireland to have. This detachment is always on duty from dusk to 7 in the morning. There is a regular guard-room, and also officers' quarters. The men are dispersed over the building, and regularly and frequently visited at their posts by the Sergeant of the Guard. The Officer goes round at 11. He then may retire, but is aroused if the slightest alarm takes place. Now, these men are changed every night, and as they don't know that they will be on bank duty, collusion is impossible; whereas here it is the great danger. It was only a few weeks ago that we had the case of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co.'s porter, the trusted Cerberus in charge of their most precious papers, laying the whole of them before a gentleman who condescended to even such humble prey as the junior partner's favorite umbrella. We have, of course, no soldiers here available for such work as that done by Her Majesty's household troops for the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street, but we have Police, and if we had in New-York a perfectly-isolated building, guarded each night by a different detachment of them, we are disposed to believe that it would be a receptacle which would, under right surveillance, prove absolutely secure.

Female Suffrage to be Allowed in Connecticut.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 26.—The Norwalk Board of Selectmen, today, admitted to the rights of an elector Mrs. Sarah M. T. Huntington, and she will vote for Presidential Electors. She is believed to be the first female voter thus admitted.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Record of the Week.

ITALIAN OPERA.

It is related in the classics that when the Thasians set up a statue to Theogenes, a victor in the games, one of his rivals went to it by night and endeavored, by repeated blows, to throw it down; at last he thrust it from its pedestal, and was crushed to death beneath its fall. The tale is a good one for all to bear in mind whoever feel tempted to try to injure others by hidden and wrongful means. Such tricks may succeed for a time, but they almost surely recoil on those who practice them. The dodge, too, of the clown in the circus, who, having done some piece of mischief, points to another and cries, "It was he!" is really very transparent. It saves the clown no cuffs, and it saves him no contempt. The application of these things to what has gone on of late in our lyric circles, and among the hangers-on about them, is plain. No one who has heard the current talk or read what it has been thought wise to print of that talk, needs any hint on the subject. There has been an attempt to get up an idea of rivalry, it appears, between prominent ladies of the opera. The world being too small for both, and their peculiar and conceded merits being so precisely alike, it has been, by implication, assumed that one or the other must be sacrificed. Certain dirty things have been done, apparantly directed to that end; and, straightway—we are sure in some cases not justly—known friends of the singer against whose supposed rival the dirty things have been leveled have been charged with the mean and disgraceful offense of doing or getting them done. Hence, some hard words have been bandied, and the sort of recrimination indulged in which usually suggests that wrong has been done on both sides to the quarrel. As usual, too, people whose chances for making themselves conspicuous are limited to rows of this kind, have been scribbling and gabbling about to show how very innocent they are of all complicity in this and similar messes, and what very brilliant and upright judges they are in all matters of art. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* for the most part; and in this case the public will be tolerably sure to judge for itself. What we now would seek to enforce, however, is this: that the guilty are sure, sooner or later, to find their Nemesis, or, as the Arabs have more succinctly put it, since the Greeks, "curses are like young chickens, and still come home to roost."

Of course there always have been operatic quarrels. Since the memorable struggle wherein "Fiddle-de-dee" and "Fal-de-ral-tit" were the chief figures, and which has been embalmed in immortal verse, tiffs, and jealousies, and ripples on the melodic sea that swell sometimes to an angry storm, are reckoned as more or less inevitable, the inseparable accompaniments of the irritability of the artistic temperament. With such the public may be more or less amused, and for such the public may or may not care a jot. One thing only is certain, which is, that the public care more whether the artist can sing or act well than for anything else. It follows that artists and their personal friends may more judiciously expend thought and pains on this important consideration than in either extolling private character on one hand or trying to damn it on the other. But there is no question, that we have heard, of any personal share in the controversy spoken of by the ladies who have been made its occasion. It is purely a matter of friends, or partisans, whose social or professional weight must be taken for what it is worth. We do not for a moment believe that the public suspect, any more than we do, that any gentleman of character who may have been hinted at or spoken of in such a connection could possibly have been guilty of the baseness suggested,—more especially when he does not take the trouble to disclaim it. Character, indeed, in such matters almost always tacitly settles the whole question. Somebody was aggrieved, the other day, about a chance application of the word "Bohemian." The word, undoubtedly, is not easy to define. Yet, strangely enough, no one ever speaks of another as a "Bohemian" without its being instantly perceived by his hearers whether the application is just or not. A man cannot be made a "Bohemian" by being called so, and he cannot be made other than a "Bohemian," if he is one, by disclaiming it. And yet, we must own, that to tell exactly what a "Bohemian" is, is no easy thing. We may be sure of this, however, that no gentleman of spotless repute and kindly heart is likely to sully himself by either originating or countenancing personal attacks on a lady and a stranger; and that public opinion will most effectually brand and most severely punish the miscreants who in reality are found guilty.

The houses have been good this week at the Academy, and the operas given have been heard with many signs of favor. We need not again pass in review what has been noted at length during the week. There is no disguising that the management have been sharply taken to task in some quarters for alleged shortcomings, or that the criticisms have some apparent justification. Still, it is but justice to remember that nearly every singer of the company, including Mme. Lucca herself, has been suffering from cold, or other illness, ever since the season began; that this makes a vast difference in the effect of the representations, and that it is a matter which the directors are totally unable to control. We have been second to none, as our readers will bear witness, in urging on operatic managers the great importance of completeness and general excellence in the performances which should be offered by them to the New-York public. We believe that in the present instance the management might wisely have taken greater risks in the way of expenditure to better their troupe in certain departments. Still, they must cut their coat according to their cloth, and we are sure they wish earnestly to do their best, and will do much better than they have yet done before the season is over. Mme. Lucca has undeniably been a splendid success here, and is yet only at the beginning of her New-York triumphs; while, admirable as have been our native prima donna, Miss Kellogg's, artistic achievements in past seasons, she certainly has surpassed them in this. M. Jamet is unquestionably one of the best bassos we have had here, either as actor or vocalist; and Signori Abrugnedo and Vizzani will both make much better marks when their throats will let them. To-morrow, Miss Kellogg will repeat her much-improved personation of *Leonora*, and "Il Trovatore" will be repeated, according to the bills, for the last time.

THE THEATRES.

Wallack's needs no fresh attraction to back up "Pygmalion and Galatea," which charming comedy will hold the stage until Nov. 11. On that night Mr. Sothern will open. That gentleman has been playing a fine engagement in Philadelphia. The *Ledger* of Oct. 21 speaks of him as follows: "Mr. Sothern begins to-night his eighth week at the Walnut-street Theatre, 'standing room only' being the nightly notice, and he remains another fortnight. He has appeared in 'Home,' 'Our American Cousin,' 'Brother Sam,' 'English Gentleman' and 'David Garrick,' and in each he has given undoubted proof of his extraordinary versatility. Indeed, it is almost impossible to credit that *Dundreary*, *Sam* and *Garrick* are acted by the same man. Of the three we prefer *Garrick*, for, although doubtless without the striking originality of the two world-famed brothers, in that comedy he has opportunities of every style of acting, and his bursts of passion in the drunken scene make us wish Mr. Sothern would appear in some Shakespearian characters"..... At Booth's, "Kerry," with "Jessie Brown" and "Arrah na Pogue," have been alternated to capital houses through the week...." King Carrot" is still running at the Grand Opera-house. "Diamonds" has ceased to shine at the Fifth-avenue, and to-morrow, as we have previously announced, the "Road to Ruin" takes its place. ....At the Olympic opera bouffe attracts immense audiences....Burlesque reigns supreme at Wood's Museum....At the Union-square Theatre "Agnes" is still the play....Three minstrel troupes—Emerson's, Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels—invite the lovers of minstrelsy....Frequenters of the circus and of menageries will find an entertainment after their own hearts at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River.

Announcements.

MR. YATES' LECTURES.

Mr. Yates' lecture, called "Princes of the Pen," is to be delivered for the first time in this country to-morrow evening. The author of the lecture has been personally acquainted with its principal subjects, and information of a particularly interesting character may, on that account, be expected.

MRS. GULAGER'S CONCERT.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 31, Mrs. Gulager is to give a grand concert at Irving Hall. On this occasion, which is expected to prove a very brilliant one, the opera of "Lurline" will be sung—rather a novel undertaking for the concert-room. Secured seats may be had at once at the music stores, at Ruilman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Home Gossip.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Academy of Music, in Chicago....Mr. Dominick Murray acted at the Capitol Theatre, in Albany. ....Miss Charlotte Cushman performed at Martin's Opera-house, in Albany....Thomas' concerts were given last week in Cincinnati....This week Mr. John E. Owens is to act at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at DeBar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss Jane Coombs was at the St. Louis Olympic....Hooley's new opera-house, in Chicago, has been opened to the public.... Thursday, Mr. Edwin Booth gave a farewell performance in Portland....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week in Columbia, S. C....Mr. Sothern was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Rubinstein concerts occur in Philadelphia this week.

Foreign Affairs.

Miss Violetta Colville will sing in Milan during the carnival season....Mr. Sims Reeves has, since his return from the Continent, had another attack of rheumatic gout, and is obliged to keep his room....The name of Mr. Oxenford's new comedy, to be produced at the London Opera Comique, will be "A Dream of Love"..... The new King of Sweden is an accomplished amateur musician, and takes great interest in the welfare of the Stockholm Conservatoire.... M. Ambroise Thomas' new opera, "Francesca di Rimini," is reported nearly completed.... Mme. Nilsson was to commence her performances at St. Petersburg on the 16th October in her part of *Ophelia*, in "Hamlet." She was afterward to sing in "Mignon," "Faust," "Lucia," "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Othello" and the "Huguenots"....M. Victor Hugo's "Cromwell," which has never been presented on the French stage, is about to be adapted for the English stage by two friends of the poet, as an answer to Mr. Wills' delineation of the Protector in his recent drama....As the conclusion of a recent performance of an oratorio in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, the priests of that church presented an address to Mlle. Tietjens in recognition of her many kindnesses during a series of years. The address is written on seven pages of vellum, and is illuminated in the highest style of art.... The *Gazette Musicale* of Paris observes that few modern dramatic writers have afforded more matter for operatic librettists than Victor Hugo. Every one of his dramas has been adapted to the opera. "Angelo" produced the "Giuramente" of Mercadante; Matteo Salvi wrote an opera on "Les Burgraves;" Verdi took his "Rigoletto" from "Le Roi s'Amuse," and "Ernani" from the drama of the same name; "Lucrezia Borgia" was taken by Donizetti from "Lucrèce;" "Hernani" has inspired two other composers besides Verdi—Gabussi and Mazzucato. "Marie Tudor" was taken by two composers, Pacini and a Russian named Kashperoff; two well-known maestri, Bottesini and Carlo Pedrotti, have composed on "Marion de Lorme;" and "Ruy Blas" has been adapted by no less than five—Glover, Chiaramonte, Benanzoni, Marchetti and Prince Poniatowski. "La Esmeralda" seems to have been the greatest favorite with musicians, as its adapters are eight in number—Mme. Bertin, (the wife of the late editor of the *Débats*,) Prince Poniatowski, the Russian musician Dargomijski, a Belgian named Lebeau; an American, Mr. Fry; a Hungarian, M. Wotterhahn; Mazzucato, and, recently, Campana....The performance of "Othello" at the Princess' Theatre, in London, is made, in the London *Morning Post*, the subject of these remarks: "*Othello* and *Iago* are two parts which are to be alternated this week at the Princess' by Messrs. Phelps and Creswick. On Saturday Mr. Creswick, as became the junior tragedian, played the second character. We have never seen it better played; the only thing that it wanted was a better foil. There was no demand for such artifice as Mr. Creswick's *Iago* displayed, in the apt willingness to be duped of Mr. Phelps' *Othello*. Mr. Creswick is not to be blamed, if it was not so much *Iago* who conquered as *Othello* who surrendered. He had his artillery in readiness, but the besieged party was seen to have no chance with him from the first. He proceeded on the principle that there is a damnation in an open manner which almost repays some people for the misery of being duped. No portrait could be more natural, no impersonation better sustained. Mr. Creswick's *Iago* is a mere adventurer in mischief, a painstaking, plodding knave without patent or pedigree, who is obliged to work his own way by wit or by will, and be the founder of his own fortunes. It is the traditional character of the part 'to play the dog, to bite and snarl.' Some sciolists have thought the whole of the character of *Iago* unnatural. Shakespeare, who was quite as good a philosopher as he was a poet, thought otherwise. He knew that the love of power, which is only another phrase for the love of doing wrong, was natural to man. *Iago* is only an extreme instance of this kind; that is, of diseased intellectual activity, with a total indifference to moral good or evil. He resembles a man who sits down to play at chess, for the stake, but of the mere difficulty and complication of the game, and who immediately becomes absorbed in it. Actors in general have been struck only with the wickedness of the character, and have exhibited an assassin going from the place of his crime to the place of his execution. Mr. Creswick's *Iago*, on the contrary, is a rogue with pleasant speech and unwrinkled countenance. Yet his gaiety in the part is not over-prominent; the light he casts on the character resembles the flash of lightning in a murky sky, which only makes the darkness more black and terrible. In a word, Mr. Creswick's *Iago* is an admirable performance, only kept sometimes in check by reason of the comparative weakness of the *Othello*. With an actor like Keane in the latter part, we doubt not he would have equaled Young or Macready in the former. In the course of the present week he will, we observe, appear as *Othello* to Mr. Phelps' *Iago*—an exchange of characters which will probably result to the advantage of both.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Meeting at Everett House Last Evening—A Vigorous Campaign to be Entered Upon—Nominations Thus Far Made.

A short meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last night in their rooms in the Everett House. The business done, however, was important to the candidates for political honors and to the citizens generally. At 8 o'clock, Hon. John Wheeler, Vice-Chairman, called the meeting to order. Routine business was dispensed with to hear the assurance from Messrs. Emil Sauer, D. Willis James, Joseph Seligman, George W. Lane, and Benjamin B. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, that all the money that might be required to print tickets and run boxes, or to meet any other necessary expenses of the campaign to secure good government for this City, would be forthcoming if the Committee determined to assume the work.

Mr. John Foley, of the Committee appointed to consider these matters, made a report, which was read by Major J. M. Bundy. The report affirmed that the Committee of Seventy would disappoint public expectation and come short of a practical result from all its labors, if it did not offer its tickets at every polling-place in the City. It recommended, also, that the whole business of printing tickets and running boxes be intrusted to a responsible Committee of the Seventy; and strongly urged, also, the importance of holding a great ratification meeting, that the large majority of citizens who do not and will not admit of or recognize party distinctions in questions of Municipal government may have an opportunity to present themselves in public and affirm their faith.

The report was adopted immediately, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the Committee, to consist of six members and himself, to be the Chairman. So the Committee stands: John Wheeler, (Chairman,) Oswald Ottendorfer, John Foley, George W. Lane, Henry N. Beers, J. M. Bundy, and Robt. B. Roosevelt.

The Committee of Seventy then adjourned to Tuesday next, and the Subcommittee just appointed, organized, and the Committee on Elections gave a hearing to the friends of the numerous candidates.

The candidates indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, thus far, are:

Mayor, William F. Havemeyer; Judge of the Supreme Court, Noah Davis; Judge of the Superior Court, Hooper C. Van Vorst; City Judge, Josiah Sutherland; Coroner, Adolph Kessler; District-Attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps.

THE STEEPLE-CLIMBER.

It would be rather hard for me to tell you exactly how I learned to do it. I suppose it came to me natural. You see early in life I worked in a quarry, in one of the New-England States, and had the fixing of the tackle we used to sling round the big stones with. Ropes would be getting foul in the derricks, and I being a thin and spare boy, I used to have the climbing of them to put them to rights. The place itself, on a steep mountain side, was mighty precipitous, and when there was a blast it used to be my job to see how the stones lay around. That, I suppose, taught me how to climb and get a sure footing. Trees was nothing to me; when I was fourteen I could go up most anything, just like a stairs. After a while I learnt to be a rough kind of a mason, and as hands was rather obliged in the section of country I was born in, which was Maine, to be kinds of Jacks of all trades and masters of none, I got to doing bits of rough carpentering. I always was good on getting up scaffolding, and generally workmen used to rely on me for that kind of work. You think, Sir, men don't care how they trust their lives on a lot of scantling 100 feet up in the air? There may be some fools among 'em, but they mostly takes a good look at where they must work before trusting themselves. Well, I worked at house-building until I was nineteen, then—why I can't tell you, unless it was to spite a girl that I was sweet on, who took up with another man—I went to sea, and what with a voyage to China and back, if I didn't come back a good sailor, at least I got a good knowledge of knotting and splicing, and hanging on by your eye-lids. When I came back I did a stroke of work in one of the Government shops as a rigger, and that, I suppose, helped to make me cool-headed and steady in the nerves. I ain't exactly temperate, and don't belong to any society. When a job's all over, I don't mind taking a glass of ale, but I have passed through all my life, so far, without ever having been tight. My business won't allow of it. A man that's the least bit shaky had better not try my line of work, which is climbing up steeples and fixing things which is out of order, arranging weather-cocks and vanes and lightning-rods, and furbishing up such ornaments as they decorates the top of high buildings with. Sometimes the telegraph people calls on me, and six year ago I worked for 'em steady.

I got into my first job by accident. I know'd a man as boarded in the same house as I did. He was a painter and a drinking man, and was a grumbling one morning over the job his boss had put him on, which was to paint a pretty high steeple in Boston. Says he, "If the wind blows the least bit today I'll see the boss and the whole church congregation further, (that wasn't, Sir, exactly what he did say, but it expressed pretty much the same thing,) afore I ventures my life again on that old rotten steeple." "Bill," says I, "it aint a nice day for your work, for it's blowing now." Says he, "That's so, and I strikes work for today; and, what's more, there ain't a man in the shop that will undertake to do it." Says I, "Bill, I ain't no painter much, but I suppose people isn't very particular how a fellow daubs on the color up on a steeple, is they?" "Not a bit," says he. "I just work as quick I can to get through. It's piece-work, and when your up 150 feet there ain't no specifications as holds good as high up as that. But what are you asking all these questions for? If you want the job of painting that steeple, you're welcome to it." "That's just it," says I. "Then you may take it off my hands and welcome. I can't do the work without three or four stiff drinks to start on, and whilst I'm painting I gets the horrors up there." Straightways we went around to the boss and I got the job. All I bargained for was $25, and that I was to select my own rope and spars, which he was to pay for. For a first job of the kind it was an ugly one. I lashed to a window-frame, with plenty of good three-eighth rope, a springy spar as thick round as my leg, and to the end of that I reeved a pully, and to that a sling. It wasn't far I had to go out on that pole, not more than eight feet, but that had to be done by taking the spar and going along it hand over hand; but I didn't mind it much, though to settle myself down in the sling, and get the paint-pot and the brushes all right without upsetting them, was a job. I managed quite well, and did it all without a helper, crawling back to the steeple for more paint when I wanted it. The wind did spurt some, for when them north-easters blow around Boston it makes things howl; and the boss comes up, and I heard him sing out "to give up the job for the day, for if I was killed they would read him out of church for exposing another man's life for pay." He was a religious man, was the boss, but I pretended not to hear him. Anyhow, in three days I got through painting the steeple, and the boss gave me $25 in addition to what he had promised, and kept me on steady work, a picking out the tough jobs for me when they was offered. Oh, there are plenty of men who do this kind of thing, who are real bosses in the line of working on spots where most hands is afraid to venture. There is a party in Philadelphia that's quite as good as any; sometimes he goes as far as New-Orleans for a particular job. I believe that man has got suckers to his feet like they say a fly has. I ain't afraid to give him credit, because I am accounted to be no lubber myself in the business. I ain't given much to brag, but I do believe if you was to stretch a five-inch plank across Broadway, from the top of one house to another, so it was braced and wouldn't spring, I'd go across it without trip, slip or stumble. It's all habit, and command of one's nerves. Of course there is things which annoys me, and one is to have a big gaping crowd of fools a looking up and staring at you. It's a mighty big temptation not to spill a pot of paint accidentally, or to let a piece of slate or so fall among 'em. I seed a woman with an opery-glass a looking at me once, out of a top-story window, and following every motion of mine. I ain't queer, sir, but that woman's inquisitiveness bothered me. I made up my mind I'd get shut of her and her opery-glass, if I had to sicken her. So I took a good chance, where there was an ugly place, and did one of them common circus tricks. I let go my hands from a cross-beam I was holding on by the hands, let myself fall some five feet, and caught hold of another one below—an ugly kind of looking drop. I couldn't a hurt myself anyhow, as there was a scaffold a little ways underneath. Where she was a looking at me was most half a block, but I heard her scream all that distance. She didn't use her opery glass any more. When I was young that used to be one of my jokes, Sir. You had better believe I am careful. Rope that I use, Sir, I looks all over before and after every job. When there is any hanging work to be done, I don't allow any body to put hands on the scaffold I uses; if it breaks it ain't nobody's fault but mine. When a fellow's dangling between heaven and earth, and all he's got to hold him there is an inch, or inch and a quarter rope, he is a fool if he don't take his precautions.

It's not an unpleasant kind of work to be up ever so high of a Summer's day. It may be sweltering on the pavement, but up on the steeple, a working, comes mostly a cool breeze, blowing all the time. Then, in them undisturbed places, there are little bits of grasses and mosses that don't grow down below. Then it's so quiet; for the noise of the street-cries, and the rumbling of the vehicles comes up to you in a hushed and softened kind of way. It's good pay, Sir, for the risks—and there are risks—for there aint none of the steeple-climbers as hasn't had their shocks now and then. It's only Summer work, for when the cold comes the chill would freeze all the strength out of you, and when it blows hard we don't try it on neither. I've been ketched a half-dozen times in a regular Summer storm, when I've been hanging from a steeple without a scaffold, and it ain't nice to take. Yes; I have had some narrow shaves. Once it was a scaffold. Just as I had finished the job—it was the setting up of a cross on a new church—and I had screwed the bolts all well in, I was getting my tools together. It's a kind of habit I have, whenever I am working up very high, to pass a slip-knot of thin rope around my waist, which I secure to something which I know can't give way. It being an easy job, this 'ere cross, I hadn't used my rope much. There was a wrench I had mislaid, which I got just out at the furthest end of the scaffold. I walked out to get it rather careless. The stuff must have been rotten, for it went all to splinters under me, and I thought I was gone, and the fact is I did say amen. The first thing I knowed I was hitched up under the arms by my own rope and was hanging quite comfortable. When I had put the rope round me I never knew; it was force of habit, I suppose. I got a scare, but it was over again in a moment and I haven't given it a thought since that day. But once, Sir, I was frightened, and I ain't afraid to acknowledge it. I was working on a church, which had a spire of a shape which ain't common. What kind of architecture it is I have been told, but forgotten. It goes up ever so straight, and ends with a kind of swell, like an onion or a turnip, and I had to work on the under side. The party as was repairing the church wasn't paid what the job was worth, by the congregation, and things was being pared down fine. I wanted a scaffold, but they wouldn't stand the two or three extra days' work it would have cost to rig it, so I thought I'd do it with only a rope. It was the slating as had been badly done, and the wind was a ripping them off, so that the work had to be patched up at once. It was mighty high up, and as tough a job as I most ever worked on. I studied it up, as I mostly does all the jobs I have, and I was obliged to work from the top down, and crawl under the lower part. I let myself down with a new inch and a quarter rope, and getting my feet against the largest part of the round, pushed off a little, lowering myself some six feet, so that when I swung in I should get to the under part, when I would get a clutch and hold on to a couple of big iron bands and get a secure footing. Though a ticklish job, I had done the same before, and so I got all right after the first trial. Well, I worked away steady, taking out the old slate and putting in new, and nailing down those that were loose. I must have been two hours at work when I wanted to go up for more nails, so I commenced to haul away, kicking myself from time to time clear of the swell of the dome. So far so good. When I was almost half-way up I thought I'd stop just a minute to take breath, as it was a hot, sultry day, and warm even up as high as I was. My toe was on a level with one layer of slate, when I thought I noticed I was lowering an inch or so, when it stopped; then it began again, and I went down most eight inches; then stopped again for a minute, and lower I went by half a course of slate. I was thoroughly alarmed. Of course, I reasoned, it could only arise from one of four things—either the rope was stretching, and that wasn't possible, or the double-hitch I had given to the rope round the head of a stair-case was slipping, which, again, too, wasn't possible, it being contrary to the rule of knots, or the stair-case was getting pulled out, which wasn't likely, or, what was worse, and which struck me must be the fact, the rope was cutting, and I settled on that. I watched to notice if there was any inclination to twist in the rope, but couldn't see it. Now, I knew that if I made any violent motion, I might increase the damage. I clutched all I could to sides of the slates, trying to take advantage of even a nail that might be sticking up, but I couldn't get more hold than agin glass. I was now under the larger part of the swell of the dome, with a hundred feet clean under me. To get below to where I had been working was impossible. I was afraid to swing out on the rope now, which would have caused a jerk. It was no use to holler, for no one could have heard me; and there was no use of making signs, as I was on the side away from the street, and nobody could see me. Up I must go, and may be, I thought, if the rope will hold, I may get up yet. Slowly I went up, with a quiet steady pull. It was about sundown, and as I got up, inch by inch, I saw the sun shine on a bit of jagged tin, about twenty feet above me, and I saw it was that which had been cutting slowly but surely into my rope. With the strain I had given it, three or four of the strands looked as if they had been cut through with a sharp knife, and I was hanging now by may be a strand. All along I had held fast to my tools; now I let go my hammer first, and then some twenty slates, and I heard them smash with a clatter below on the tombstones. Slowly I crept up, nearing the point a little where the rope was cutting. Just then I got my head over the top of the round. I had a pretty strong knife in my pocket, so I jabbed it in between the edges of the slate, until it took a hold in the wood-work, and I braced my heel against it. If I had had two knives, I could have managed first-rate, using one for one foot and the other for the other, so as to take the strain off the rope. I tried all I could to throw the rope off the tin, but seeing it was still under a strain, with my heft to it, I couldn't budge it. Well, I never should have known to this day how I would have pulled through if it hadn't been for a woman who just then stuck her blessed old head out of a little window in the church below me. "Mister," says she, "don't you know your trade better than to be a throwing down slate and things that way? And my child as came as near as could be having his head split open with a slate, and I'm the sexton's wife, and just see if I don't report all about it to the vestry as meets to-night."

Says I, "For God's sake don't scold, for I am here in a scrape. My rope is cut, and getting cut all the time I'm talking to you, and you are just as likely as not to be the last person as will hear my final will and testament."

"Lord a mercy," says she, "I'll scream."

"Don't, says I. "Is there any men about here?"

"Not a soul but me. What shall I do?

"Got any rope—no rope in the church?"

"We don't run this church with bells, and there ain't no bell-ropes, and there ain't no shop as keeps any around here."

"Well, see here," says I. "It's a matter of five minutes, or ten at most, with me."

"I've got a clothes-line. I dries the clothes sometimes in the loft up there, but it ain't a new line, nor it ain't very long."

"That will do," says I. "Now come up, and be quick about it, with the clothes-line." She was gone a minute, and presently I could hear something a-moving inside of the little dome, and soon she was at the window.

"Now," says I, "stretch out your cord, and just where the middle is, pass it three times round the upright at the head of the staircase, make a good double knot at the loose ends, just as you would on a double thread when you are sewing, and throw the ends to me." How the poor old woman flustered, and wiped her face with her apron, and how that old clothes-line, for I could see it plain, was all tangled and twisted! Presently all was ready, and taking good aim at me, she flung the knotted end toward me. It wouldn't reach me by nearly three feet. I managed to get my knife-blade some few inches higher up, but even this exertion and the strain I had given on the rope stretched out the fibres. It was a jump I had to make, and it wanted nerve, and thank God I had it, and got a good hold, with one hand, of the clothes-line. In a second I was up ten feet and above the cut in the rope, and now I was all right. That old lady—she was worse off than I was when I was by her side—she kissed me first, and then went off into a conniption. After it was all over I hauled in my old rope. You have heard tell of the man who was in the mine, as was lowered down by a rope, and then left hanging until his strength gave out, and at last he let go, thinking he was to be smashed to atoms. When they did pick him up he had fallen six inches, but was in a dead faint. Well, Sir, my case was'nt like his. I hauled up the old rope, and the old lady, she took hold of one part and I of the other, and when she jerked it, she snapped the last bits of the strand like darning-cotton; that was all I was hanging to. I'm quite careful ever since that time. Business is now over for the season. Wages is by the job, and when I do work it's $10 I make a day. Wife don't like it, and is always wanting me to quit it; and she never fixes up my kittle now with my dinner in it that she don't look like as if she was putting me up something to eat for the very last time. But I like the work, Sir, and just as likely as not there is many a steeple I shall swing from in New-York, doing a bit of repair on it, before my time comes.

Excursion Eastward of a San Francisco Military Company.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 16.

It is rumored that the very popular military company of this city, known as the San Francisco Cadets, contemplate, and are now in final training by Capt. McDonald, for a protracted visit to the Eastern States early in the coming Spring, and even already gentlemen of high military standing, and leading citizens, are about negotiating for their passage to and fro with ex-Gov. Stanford and the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The members of the Company are all (without exception) Californians, born since the formation of the State. The Company has attracted attention here and favorable comment from the most experienced in special drills, their exhibitions far surpassing the efforts of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves. Subscriptions have been volunteered by friends of the Company, and a meeting of honorary members will be called at an early day to lay the matter before them, when the plan of campaign will be developed. At present it is thought the Company will proceed direct to New-York, where they will be the guests of the Seventh Regiment, and thence strike out on a tour through the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle States, returning to California by the line that takes in the greatest number of large cities, where exhibitions will also be given.

Death of a Famous Cat.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 22.

It will be remembered that the late Miss Sarah C. Lewis, of Braintree, in her will bequeathed the income of her house and furniture and an allowance of two dollars a week to Mrs. Josselyn, for the care of a favorite cat, named Otta. This novel bequest has been carried out until yesterday, when the cat died of old age. The house and land now become the property of the Universalist parish in West Scituate, in accordance with the will of Miss Lewis.

Achievements of Four New-Hampshire Girls.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Oct. 22.

At Dover, during the hay season, four young ladies, Adelaide, Jenny, Emma and Alta Hanson, with the assistance of their brother, made and gathered sixty tons of hay. One of them, Miss Emma, herself mowed the whole of it with a two-horse machine. This promising young farmer is but seventeen years of age.

FINE ARTS.

Cleopatra Before Cæsar—The Belmont Collection—New Pictures—Notes.

Gèrome's largest work, though by no means his best—"Cleopatra before Cæsar"—is on view at the Goupil, where it will remain for a couple of weeks only, it having been purchased by one of our California millionaires.

The composition illustrates the familiar story of the Egyptian Queen having been brought into Cæsar's apartment in a roll of carpet. The great conqueror is seated at his writing-desk, and near him are his four scribes. In front stands Cleopatra, "with bold black eyes, brow bound with burning gold." She has just been released from the rich covering in which she has been enveloped by her steward or intendant, who kneels at her feet, and glances up at Cæsar with some anxiety to observe the effect his mistress' wondrous beauty has made upon him. The Queen herself, with a full appreciation of the fact that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most," stands before the "dull, cold-blooded Cæsar," the man she could not "tame or tutor with her eye," clad in naught save her own loveliness, if we except some strange, barbaric ornaments of gold and precious stones, which gleam upon the soft white flesh with a strange and dazzling lustre. Leaning with her left hand upon the bronzed shoulder of the man kneeling beside her, the Queen looks round at Cæsar with her dark, almond-shaped eyes, as royally composed as if she were sitting on her own throne. The great man himself, with his keen, stern face, raises one hand in salutation, and apparently endeavors to subdue the astonishment and admiration which he feels. The four white-robed scribes glance over their shoulders at the Egyptian beauty somewhat sneeringly. The scene is laid in a large, shadowy hall, supported by ponderous columns and decorated with heavy cornices and frescoes.

Of the great beauty and artistic merits of this work of Gèrome's, there can be no question. The finely poised figure of the Queen, is lovely, indeed; the attitude and expression, simple and natural. The latter part of this criticism may also be applied to the other figures. Some fault will, perhaps, be found with the drawing of the Queen's left foot, which appears somewhat contrasted, and even clumsy. The principal shortcomings, however, are the hardness of outline of the principal figure, and the want of texture in the whole. The skin of the man kneeling at Cleopatra's feet does not cover flesh and blood. The rich carpet, from which she has just stepped, gives no idea of texture. The same remarks, however, cannot be applied to the principal figure, or to the gauze apron, as we suppose it must be called, that falls in front. In this figure the flesh is superbly painted, though, perhaps, a little cold in tone. It may be said that Cleopatra was not an Egyptian, strictly speaking, being a descendant of the Ptolemies; but as the artist has chosen to give her the true Egyptian form of eye, he should have given her the flesh-tints also. The translucent gauze that hides a portion of the figure is a marvel of skillful manipulation. As a work of art, however, we should not accord to this composition so high a rank as the "Death of Cæsar," or "The Gladiators," by the same artist.

In the same gallery is a fine collection of specimens by Bouguereau, Cabanel, Rossi, Baugniet, Zamacois, Corot, Daubigny, Meissonier, Jacovacci, Pasini, and others, to which we may refer hereafter.

At the Schaus gallery we notice a small but very good example of Gèrome, representing an Arab with two grayhounds in a leash. In drawing, color and expression there is nothing to be found fault with. The texture, however, particularly of the dogs' skin and hair, is not what it might be. B. C. Koek-Koek, who must have discovered the art known to the old masters of keeping his colors perpetually fresh and glowing, is represented by a charming landscape, painted in 1852. It is one of the best examples of this master we have yet seen here. From Jansen there is a large and notable work, representing Mont Blanc as seen from the little village of St. Martin. In the foreground lies the tiny village, surrounded by verdant meadows, through which runs the stream that has descended from the giant mountains in the distance. It is a pleasing and well-studied composition, showing some grand breadths of lights and shade, pure in color, and with a certain delicacy of feeling in it that Jansen's pictures do not always possess. A small picture by Munsch represents the interior of an artist's studio. Three gentlemen are seated at table, discussing a bottle of wine which their host has just opened. It is good in expression and harmonious in tone. Knaus has a good head of an old lady taking her coffee, and E. Moran two marine pieces—"Sunrise" and "Sunset." The former is particularly good, the color being unusually bright and silvery.

THE BELMONT COLLECTION.

The sale of the fine collection of oil paintings belonging to Mr. August Belmont, is announced for the 12th of November. There are seventy-eight paintings in all, comprising specimens by Andreas Achenbach, Ansdell, Rosa Bonheur, Bellanger, Willems, Ziem, Zamacois, ("The Costumers,") G. H. Boughton, Bouguereau, Calame, De Haas, De Keyser, De Dreux, Salentin, Troyon, Toulmouche, Robt. Fleury, Ed. Frère, Eastman, Johnson, Gèrome, ("Diogenes,") Hamman, Louis Knaus, ("Pastor and Poacher,") Merle, ("The Christian Mother, and School Girls,") Meyer Von Bremen, and Meissonier, ("The Cavalier.")

A private view of the paintings will be had during the week, and on Wednesday they will be open to public view at the Leavitt art galleries, in Broadway near Twelfth-street.

NOTES.

The plaster model of the equestrian statue of Gen. Lyon, of Missouri, by Wilson MacDonald, has been completed. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of this work, so far as could be judged from the small model. Portions of the animal on which the General is seated are well studied, but taking the group as a whole, it is stiff and formal, and entirely conventional in treatment.

Miss Freeborn's statue of "St. Agnes," for the St. Agnes School building, Albany, N. Y., has been on exhibition at the Bible House. Miss Freeborn is a pupil of Dr. Rimmer, and gives promise of future success. The statue, which is to be cut in Ohio stone, is of life size.

We are sorry to hear that no preparations have, as yet, been made for the Winter exhibition at the Academy of Design. Our artists have prolonged their country studies later than usual, it seems, and consequently have nothing ready to show.

Quadruple Amputation.

The British *Medical Journal* tells the story following: "Our readers may remember that in the Autumn of 1869, Dr. Begg, of Dundee, amputated the whole of the extremities in the case of a young woman named Robertson, whose hands and feet had assumed a gangrenous condition, the proximate cause of which was attributed to embolism. After the operation a subscription was raised, and the poor woman sent to London, where, at the request of some influential friends of hers, Mr. Heather Bigg had constructed for her some specially devised prothetic appliances, in which the distinguishing features were that the artificial hands were automatic in action, opening and shutting their fingers at the will of the patient. This peculiar prehensility gave her the power of grasping even so small a substance as a crochet-needle, and enabled her to gain a comparative lucrative livelihood by making shawls, &c. So admirably did she do this that one was sent by her to the Queen, who, struck by the excellence of the workmanship, and the remarkable means by which it was accomplished, generously gave the poor woman £5. The artificial legs were also so arranged as to enable her to stand and walk with the aid of crutches. Three years have passed since she first began the use of extraneous appliances, and she now writes an admirable hand, besides knitting, feeding and dressing herself, &c. In a communication made by her a few days since, which is now before us, she writes that she can walk alone quite easily with the aid of crutches, and that no one could observe the cause of her lameness. The case is one of no common interest, owing to its being the only one on record in which the whole of the four extremities have been removed. Apart from its pathological value, as indicating how life may be saved by judicious interference in cases of embolic gangrene, there remains the gratifying result that, by the use of ingenious mechanism, the patient is enabled to gain her living, while presenting nearly the same external appearance as if she still retained possession of her natural limbs. It is an unique case, and a triumphant instance of mechanical ingenuity."

HOMBURG.

The Gaming Resort in Liquidation.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Summer season at Homburg is over. A few visitors still haunt the springs in the morning, despite the warning of medical men that the waters may do harm rather than good when drank during cold weather. They believe in themselves, however, more than in the doctor, and, martyr-like, swallow glass after glass of cold water on the chance of some benefit ensuing. The majority, who make no pretense about water-drinking being the object of their presence here, improve the occasion by tempting fortune at play. The heavy losses experienced by the bank this year, owing to the extraordinary success of the Maltese, are in some measure counteracted by the crowds of small players who steadily lose everything they can afford to stake. The Maltese—who has several times gone away for a day or two—is said to have finally retired from the scene of his triumphs. Prior to his departure he lost a small portion of his winnings. As he has taken away upward of £35,000, his visit has not been altogether fruitless. Among those who have a pecuniary interest in the bank great satisfaction is expressed at the departure of this redoubtable player. They had begun to fear that, were he to prolong his stay, and continue his victorious course, the tables would have to be closed before the appointed day for lack of capital. Now they are jubilant. His success has not been an unmixed loss to them. The report of his good fortune has had the usual result. Whenever a large sum is won at any of the German gaming-tables, gamesters from all parts of Europe hasten to the spot in the hope to share in the spoil. For the last two or three days every train has brought Spaniards, Italians, Russians and Poles, bent upon following in the footsteps of the Maltese. Out of motives of patriotism, or perhaps through dread lest their names should be held up to the execration of their countrymen, notable French gamesters abstain from doing likewise. Whether it be because they are less patriotic, or are too ready to make conquests at any price, French women do not hesitate to appear on German soil and to do their best, either at play or otherwise, to obtain some of the foreigners' money. A confident hope is expressed by experienced persons that, owing to the influx of visitors who have come solely in order to play, the last quarter of the year will be so productive as to compensate the proprietors of the bank for the outgoing of the quarter just ended.

Under ordinary circumstances the preparations for the Winter season, which begins at the close of this month and lasts till May, would now be carried on briskly. At present, however, the question of winding up the affairs of the bank is the one which chiefly occupies the minds of the managers. The spacious and splendid Kursaal, with its extensive grounds and beautiful gardens, pass into the hands of the town authorities at the beginning of next year. Between them and M. Blanc there have been discussions far more animated than amicable. The one side wishes to pay as little as possible, and the other is quite as anxious to sell the property at the highest possible price. Considering himself badly used, M. Blanc has manifested no great desire to concede what is demanded. On the contrary, he is meditating schemes of vengeance which will be executed in a Court of law. His legal advisers inform him that much of the money which has been extorted by the Prussian Government has been illegally levied. The point to be solved is whether the shareholders will consent to employ a portion of the estimated surplus, after the company's affairs have been wound up, in litigation. It is expected that the surplus will amount to £80,000. M. Blanc believes that by risking a little of this sum much may be gained. Many of his fellow-shareholders incline to the safer policy of retaining the bird in the hand. Besides the grounds and the buildings, the Company's property comprises the gas-works which supply Homburg with light, and a large stake, amounting to £66,000 in deferred bonds, in the railway which runs between Homburg and Frankfort. The gas-works here proved a remunerative investment, and it is not proposed to part with them at present. The railway bonds will not become entitled to share in the dividends till the year 1896. It is argued that, as the Company invested the money under the belief that the concession for the gaming tables would last its full term, these bonds ought to be taken over by their successors at the price originally paid for them. Moreover, it is contended that, as the closing of the tables is an injury done to proprietary rights for which a large price had been paid, a pecuniary compensation ought to be made to the Company. Such is the state of matters as far as the shareholders in the Bank are concerned. As to their prospects of success and recompense, it would be rash to hazard an opinion. What is certain is that M. Blanc will fight the battle resolutely, and will make the most of a case which, alike in law and equity, is exceedingly strong. By Englishmen the result will be regarded with indifference, unless they happen to be shareholders in the Homburg Company. That some are shareholders I know to be a fact. Indeed, it is a common mistake to attribute to M. Blanc personally that which he does as the able head of a body of shareholders of all nationalities. In addition to being a monument of successful gaming, the Homburg establishment is a triumph of joint-stock enterprise. The original shareholders have had something like 300 per cent. for their money.

With regard to the future, the following are the arrangements which have been made up to this date. On the 1st of January, 1873, the Municipal Council of Homburg will take possession of the buildings and grounds now occupied and possessed by the gaming company. This company will have at its disposal the interest on a fund of two millions of florins for keeping up the grounds and providing entertainment for the visitors. The famous, and it is supposed, the unique collection of orange trees has been acquired by the Council for 25,000 florins. For the superb furniture of the gaming-rooms, 35,000 florins have been paid. It is designed to maintain the establishment in all respects, on its old footing, gaming alone excepted. With a desire to add instruction to amusement, lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered during the season. How far the teaching of the lecturers will make the gamester cease to regret the voice of the croupiers remains to be determined. However, the Homburg authorities are hopeful that no falling off in the number of visitors will occur when the green tables shall have been transformed into lecture desks. The views of these authorities have been printed in German, English and French, and circulated among the visitors during the present season. I despair of doing justice to these gentlemen unless I let them speak for themselves. The following is a verbatim copy of their English version of the circular: "Important information. The Bürgermeister Amt, at Homburg, has the honor of informing the English public that the expiration of the terms of the play, fixed by law upon the 31st December, A. C., will be without any influence upon the further state and administration of the different Kur-Establishments of this place. The respective authorities, on the contrary, are already now enabled to give the most positive assurance that all their attention is, and will in future be, directed upon the maintenance in their present florid state of the beauty of the park and the flower-beds, the proper management of the different wells and the baths, the richness of the reading-rooms and all the other vast localities, and that the means required for this purpose are already now at their disposition. The best forces will be secured for the musical entertainments, so that the morning concerts at the Elizabeth-Brunnen, as well as the various concerts that are being delivered every day, together with the dancing parties (reunions) which take place once a week, will proceed in the same style as before. The restauration of the Kursaal will be trusted to a first-rate hand, and keep up its well-gained fame. Homburg will thus continue to offer to the sick and the fatigued all the refreshment and comfort which has made it such a favorite place among the baths and villeggiaturas of Germany."

Ollivier Redivivus.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "M. Ollivier, the long lost and well-nigh forgotten, has given signs of life, and in a manner adroitly calculated to prepare the way for his return to Paris to take up his freedom at the Academy, which he is entitled to do, and will do as soon as he can make up his mind to face the sarcasms of a body of *literati* trained to conceal piercing arrows in the haze of complimentary phraseology, and in which he can scarcely find a single friend. Nothing but the dread of taking his seat in that Academy, to which he was elected without any plausible qualification, solely by his influence as the Emperor's Minister, has kept him away from France for two years. He had not to fear arbitrary expulsion by M. Thiers. A work from his pen is to be published on Oct. 15, by MM. Sandoz & Fisbacher, No. 33 Rue de Seine. The title is, *A Visit to the Medici Chapel and a Dialogue between Michael Angelo and Raphael.* With a certain mixture of pretension and modesty the work is dedicated to that unknown quantity, the author's 'friends.' Here it is:

To My Friends: In the days of trial for our country, happy those who can aid them; much to be pitied, on the contrary, are they who are compelled to look on helplessly on their sufferings. The study of history is no relief from this grief, for in history we ever find passions and calamities similar to those of our own day; and, therefore, the bitterness of the present, far from being tempered, is aggravated by the contemplation of the past. The divine works of art alone have a magical power of consolation. They console because they elevate the mind. My desire, oh! my friends, is to divert your thoughts for an instant from painful subjects and lead you to soothing ideas, not for the purpose of consoling you, but to renew and increase your strength. It is in this hope that these pages are written. Receive them with affection. After having lived a few hours in company with the masters of the sublime and beautiful, you will better support the load of life. EMILE OLLIVIER.

POLLONE, (Piedmontese Alps,) October, 1872."

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Ernest Renan's next book will be on the Apocalypse of St. John.

The *Univers*, in an article by M. Veuillot, announces that 23,000 francs have been subscribed for Bishop Mermillod. It declares that Catholic France, ever prodigal of its blood, its prayers, and its money for the true faith, will pay the Bishop as long as Geneva withholds his salary.

The Mayor of Londonderry has received a letter in reference to the State purchase of the Irish railways, stating that Her Majesty's Government are pledged "to consider the question whether they can or cannot make any proposal of a general and satisfactory character to Parliament on this subject."

Col. Henderson having declined to take any action on the first memorial of the Metropolitan policemen of London, the men have sent in a second one, denying the Colonel's statement that they had recently obtained an advance of pay, and declaring that among the lower grades of police the current wages are inadequate to enable a man to maintain the appearance of respectability which is indispensable to securing the sympathy and support of the public.

Sir David Baxter, of Kilmaron, who has for several months been in feeble health, died the other day on his estate near Cupar. His memory as a philanthropist will live in the public park at Dundee, and in the Science Scholarships at Edinburgh University, both of which are identified with his name. His commercial reputation lived untarnished through all the fluctuations and vicissitudes of more than half a century. His nephew, the Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed him in the baronetcy.

A new club has been formed in London, consisting entirely of canoeists and boating men, who possess canoes, skiffs and gigs, and have cruised in those or similar vessels not less than 200 miles on one journey. At the first meeting of this "Cruising Club" the names of sixteen members were given in, and from a list of eight, whose united cruises amounted to more than 16,000 miles, a committee was chosen. The object of the new club is to promote cruising in the classes of vessels mentioned.

Baron A. de Beaulieu, Belgian Minister at the English Court of St. James, died suddenly on Oct. 11, at his residence in Upper Brook-street, London. The late Baron was born at Namur, and was about sixty-six years of age at the time of his decease. He began life as an officer of Belgian Engineers, and his first diplomatic appointment was to the Legation at Berlin. Thence he was transferred to Stockholm, and subsequently to Frankfort, Washington, and the Hague, being gazetted, prior to the last appointment, an honorary General in the Belgian Army. He was accredited in 1869 to the Court of St. James, where he has since continued to represent the King of the Belgians. He was married twice, his second wife being the Countess Ashfeldt, a Danish lady, but he had no children. He died from softening of the heart. His Excellency was held in great esteem by his Sovereign, from whom he has received many marks of distinction.

M. Michelet's second volume of the *History of the Nineteenth Century*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which will appear on the 1st of November, is exclusively devoted to the career of Napoleon, as the first was to his origin, and promises some very interesting revelations on the Consulate and Kleber's expedition to Egypt, in lieu of Bonaparte. The long doubtful question, treated so cautiously by M. Lanfrey, whether Kleber's assassination by an Egyptian was not reckoned upon by the First Consul, is likely to be more fully elucidated than it has been hitherto. M. Michelet goes so far, in his forthcoming work, as to doubt Bonaparte's personal courage, and alleges, as a proof, his extraordinary conduct on the 18th Brumaire, when, in entering the Assembly with his staff, and as a deputy rose and seized him by the collar, the future Emperor fainted away out of sheer fright. Whether, as M. Michelet says, the cause of his weakness was fear, is a point open to discussion, but there is no doubt that Bonaparte did faint at the mere show of personal violence.

The November number of *Baldwin's Monthly* is quite equal to its predecessors in the variety and excellence of its contents. On the editorial page topics of interest to everybody are handled in a masterly manner. Among the best contributions in this number are an instructive article on "The Printing Press," by Laura C. Holloway; an amusing story, illustrated, entitled "Pet Dogs," by Madge Elliot; and a noble tribute to Fanny Fern, by S. E. Archer. This lively serial is issued by Baldwin, the clothier, whose mammoth establishment, corner of Canal-street and Broadway, is doing a larger business than ever this season.—*The Mail.*

The Late Bank Robbery.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, CORNER 7TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The bold robbery of the Sarotoga County Bank, with the loss of half a million of Securities, belonging to individuals, should convince every man of the propriety of visiting the vaults of this Company, to ascertain our facilities for safe-keeping of personal property.

E. BEADLESTON, President.

—*Advertisement*

Doctors will Disagree.

Dr. ANDREW SMITH, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, in a letter to W. T. KERBY, President of the Toronto Street Railroad Company, says that the nostrils and mouth of horses affected with the prevailing disease should be washed with tepid water, and afterward with a weak solution of BROMO-CHLORALUM, and the stables disinfected with the same daily. Sold by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., and druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

False Impression Corrected.

Because we claim, and, in fact, have given the gas to over 60,000 patients, for teeth extraction, the impression has gained currency that our rooms are so crowded that patients have to wait a long time to be accommodated. It is seldom one has to wait more than ten or fifteen minutes, and even this can be avoided by securing an appointment. We turn pain to pleasure. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson, & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway,

Will open on Monday, 28th inst., 50 cases of Choice Real Bronzes, Gilt Mantel Sets, and other artistic goods well worthy the examination of their customers and the public generally.—*Advertisement.*

A THING NOT TO BE MISSED.—No lady in the City or country should fail to see and examine the New Wilson Under-feed Sewing-machine. This machine stands in the very front rank of first-class sewing-machines. It does every kind of work beautifully on every kind of material. In proof of this we urge every lady to visit the Wilson Sewing-machine rooms and examine the beautiful specimens of work there displayed. Look at them closely, they will bear it. You will see that whatever the material, the Wilson makes a firm, even, elastic seam, which no machine has ever surpassed. Best of all, this superb machine costs but $50, and at once establishes the fact that a first-class sewing machine can be made and sold at a price that the people one and all can easily afford to pay. Salesroom at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

The Horse Epidemic.

The New College of Veterinary Surgeons, after experimenting with the GIRONDIN, recommend its use above all others as the best disinfecting agent for stables. The Dry Dock, E. B & B. R. R. Co. are using the GIRONDIN also in all their stables.

JAMES MEYER, JR., Sole Agent, No. 43 Beaver-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

BURNETT'S Cocoaine, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

HALF HORSE AND HALF MAN.—Rheumatism, swellings, lameness and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment, upon man or beast, is cured by Centaur Liniment, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Home Again.

DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair, Scalp Diseases, Pimply Eruptions, Blotched Disfigurations, Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, Moles, Warts, Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, are positively cured by Dr. PERRY. Call or send for circular.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Glenham Hotel,

On the European Plan,
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A few elegant suites of rooms at fair rates.

Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

English Kali Mixture, Cure and Preventive of Laryngitis and Diphtheria in horses. Now used in some of the principal stables. For sale at RUSHTON'S, No. 11 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

MEEKS—BRAGAW.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Long Island City, by Rev. B. F. Stead, FREDERICK L. MEEKS, of New-York, to MARGARET G., only daughter of Richard Bragaw.

SCOTT—RAYNOR.—At St. Thomas' Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Morgan, GEORGE HOBART SCOTT to LIBBIE M., daughter of Wm. H. Raynor, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 26, CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 28th inst. at 2½ o'clock, from Grace Church, Orange, N. J. Carriages will meet the 1:10 o'clock P. M. train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., for Brick Church Station, Orange.

BEACH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 26, MARGARET REBECCA WEST, wife of Dr. John Beach, and daughter of William West.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIDWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will take place at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DE CORDOVA.—On the night of the 24th inst., GEORGE, son of Rafael J. and Fanny de Cordova.

The funeral will take place from the Sturtevant House, 28th and 29th sts., Broadway, on Monday, 28th inst., (his 20th birthday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 26, JANE T., wife of Thomas I. James, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 473 DeKalb-av., on Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.

MARSH.—On Thursday night, Oct. 24, after a short illness, JAMES MARSH, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 5th-av., on Monday, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

McLEOD.—At High Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 25, 1872, JENNIE B., eldest daughter of David McLeod, and wife of Smith A. De Voe.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father at High Bridge, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Central Depot at 11 A. M. for High Bridge.

PORTER.—On the 26th inst., at Orange, N. J., EDWARD E. PORTER, M. D., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of L. S. Thomas, on Prospect street, Orange, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave the foot of Barclay-street, for Brick Church Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at 11 A. M. Returning—Leave Brick Church Station at 2:36 P. M.

RIACH.—On Friday, Oct. 25, CHRISTIAN ESDALE, wife of the late James Riach, of London, England, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 226 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1872, WM. H. SACKETT, aged 73, for many years associated with the Mercantile Agency, New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 42 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 2½ o'clock.

WILDMAN.—At Danbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1872, Mrs. ANN WILDMAN, aged 94.

Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROF. PHILIP LAWRENCE, FOUNDER of the Pennsylvania Institute of Elocution, author of the "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," "Comstock's Elocution," &c., Instructor of the present, or late, Teachers of Elocution at Vassar College, Trenton College, Millersville College, &c., Teacher of the "Champion Speakers of Philadelphia," (who have never been defeated,) is now in New-York City. Ministers, Lawyers, Lecturers, Teachers, &c., desirous of becoming fine readers and eloquent speakers, are invited to call at No. 781 6th-av., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

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A.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—Ex-Gov. Bramlette, Manager. Second Grand Concert and distribution of gifts, Dec. 7. Positively no postponement. Tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Branch office, No. 609 Broadway, in charge of Major THOMAS H. HAYS.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

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FOR ASSEMBLY,
Fourteenth Assembly District,
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DAILY SKANDINAVISK POST, NO. 27 Chatham-st.—Advertisements published in the above-named paper, the only Scandinavian daily paper in New-York, will reach all the Scandinavians in New-York and Brooklyn.

GERMAN POLITICAL PRINTING, viz: Posters in black or colored, circulars, &c., executed at short notice, at M. W. SIEBERT'S Steam Job Printing Office, No. 26 Frankfort-st.

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GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CAPS at fifteen cents a piece, No. 15 Warren-st. L. SUSMANN & CO.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE. EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, a brief third service and sermon by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET. An invitation is extended to all persons desiring the services of a free church.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritualism and the Churches.* At 7½ P. M., Genesis, second chapter, seventh verse—*And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.*

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. ANGELO OSTRANDER, of Kingston, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. HENRY ASTON will deliver a missionary address at 3 o'clock P. M., and preach at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 27.—Rev. M. K. SCHERMERHORN will preach, MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. In the evening all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 23d-st.—Service of Song commences at 7¾ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, followed by a short address by Rev. S. F. ELDER.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Convenient for hotels and residents down-town.

BOARD OF MISSIONS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The thirty-seventh annual sermon will be preached by Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, in Calvary Church (4th-av. and 23d-st.) THIS EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

All the remaining sessions and services of the Board will be held in the Church of the Holy Savior, (25th-st., near Madison-av.,) commencing TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., with morning prayer and the administration of the Holy Communion, to be followed by a business meeting.

TO-MORROW EVENING there will be a Missionary meeting, with addresses, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Business meetings will be held on TUESDAY at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 9½ A. M.

All meetings open to the public.

Collections will be made in behalf of the Board at the service at Calvary Church THIS EVENING, and at the Missionary meeting TO-MORROW EVENING at the Church of the Holy Savior.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—SABBATH MORNING services in the Chapel at 10½ o'clock. SABBATH EVENING the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Who are the False Prophets, and What they Teach.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

A series of discourses on the above subject will be given in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, beginning Oct. 27. Subject for THIS (Sunday) EVENING—*The Wicket Gate.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

CHORAL SCHOOL

OF
CHRIST CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.,
(Entrance on 35th-st.)
CLASS FOR BOYS.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., under charge of James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., and H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M., under charge of H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., and James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

ADVANCED CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

SATURDAYS, at 8½ P. M., under charge of M. W. Whitney, of Boston.

Members of the classes who will give their services for a stated time (after training) in the choirs of Christ Church will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters, including private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room of Christ Church, (35th-st. entrance,) at the above hours.

Mr. Whitney will receive a limited number of scholars in singing. Address him at the church.

All persons interested in congregational singing and a higher order of church music are invited to be present every

FRIDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

at which time the music for the following Sunday will be rehearsed by both choirs.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Subject, morning—*The Baptism We Need.* Evening—*The Clay in the Potter's Hands.* Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the AFTERNOON the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*The Unpardonable Sin.*

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. H. D. WHIPPLE, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. T. BOTTOME, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach his inaugural discourse at 10½ A. M. Service also at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. L. G. WARE, of Burlington, Vt., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 27, morning and evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. WIDEKIND, D. D., on SABBATH, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening service—*Spiritualism.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Always room for one more.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERVOIR-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Visions of Heaven.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. JOHN SPALDING.

MEMORIAL MEETING OF THE F. W. Baptist Sunday-school, at 2 P. M., Oct. 27, at No. 104 West 17th st. Music by the school. Addresses by Prof. SAUNDERS, Rev. J. B. Davis, and others.

MRS. ALDERDICE WILL PREACH THE Gospel of Christ in the Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching TODAY at the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. At 3½ P. M. at No. 278 Water st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West st. by Rev. B. F. MILLARD.

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend.

PROF. WM. S. HUTCHINGS, FORMERly known as Barnum's "Lightning Calculator," will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and will give at the same time an account of his recent conversion.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD Pastor.—Services 10½ and 7½. In the EVENING, a discourse on *The Triumphs of the Bible.*

PEW NO. 163, IN DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, East 42d-st. and Madison-av.—For sale, price $500; for rent, $100. Apply by note to No. 296 Madison-av.

PEW FOR SALE IN MADISON-SQUARE Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams';) will seat five persons. Address PEW, Box No. 1,780 Post-office.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M., and in the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, at 7½ P. M., and administer baptism at the latter place.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Public prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. DR. TAYLOR PREACHES AS usual at old Willett-street M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Importance of reading the Bible in the Public Schools.*

REV. GILBERT H. GREGORY, OF Sing Sing, will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH SUNDAY, Oct. 27, for the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GILLETTE at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL—CHURCH OF THE Disciples—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at 10½. Subject—*Coming Near to Christ.* EVENING, 7½—*Answering Letters from Young Men.* Sabbath-school at 2½, in Rutgers Chapel, 41st-st. and 5th-av. Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING, No. 19 West 47th-st.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the evening service, the sermon from the text, *Free Among the Dead*, will be repeated by request.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Right Rev. Bishop KERFOOT will preach at 10½ A. M., (interpreted for deaf-mutes,) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2¾ for deaf-mutes, and Rev. Dr. KRAMER at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject, second of the series—*The Lamb*; also at 7½ P. M., will begin a course of sermons on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY, 27th inst. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—THE members and friends who formerly met at No. 7 2d-av., are respectfully invited to attend Divine service at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector,) will be rented on TUESDAY, 29th inst. Applications must be made at the Church between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

THE END OF THE PRESENT DISPENSATION, as Prefigured by the Close of the Jewish. Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A PEW IN GRACE Church. Address, with location of pew, A. B., Box No. 400 New-York Post-office.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—MORNING service, 10½ A. M.; Rev W. A. HOLBROOK will preach. EVENING service 3½ P. M., Rev. CURTIS T. WOODRUFF will preach.

A NEW-HAVEN MYSTERY.

An Infant Taken from Its Home and Thrown Into a Well.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Oct. 25.

A child of Mr. Loselle Foote, of the firm of A. Foote & Co., State-street, met her death last night under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that a most atrocious crime has been committed. Mr. Foote resides at No. 9 Sea-street, a somewhat isolated spot on Oyster Point. About 6 o'clock last evening, Mrs. Foote, who was in the house with her two little children, Mr. Foote being absent, left Celestia, a sunny-haired girl, two years and two months of age, and of extraordinary beauty and intelligence, sitting on the floor of the dining room while she went upstairs. When she reached the top of the stairs, she heard the click of the latch to the front gate, and said to her oldest child, who was following her, that some one was coming, and ran down. When she reached the dining-room she found that the door leading into the back hall, and the door from the hall into the yard, which were both closed two minutes before, were open and the child gone. She immediately gave the alarm and roused the neighborhood. One gentleman was sent to the Police Station to have officers watch the boat and the trains, while others searched the neighborhood. The neighbors turned out with lanterns and every foot of ground on the point was looked over. Returning to the house, some one suggested that they search the well more thoroughly, as it had been simply looked into. Grappling-irons were secured, and at the first dip the body of the child was struck and brought to the surface. The unanimous verdict of those present was that the child could not of itself get into the well. It had never been known to open either of the doors, the knobs on each of which were above its head, and one of them quite hard to open. Admitting that it could have opened the doors and braved the darkness, and reached the yard in the short space of two minutes, it could not have got into the well. The boards around this are close together, so that neither toes nor fingers could be inserted, and the boards are built up all around to the height of three feet from the ground. After the child was taken out it was stood up by the side of the well, and its outstretched arms could not reach the top of the boards, and there was nothing near the well by which it could have climbed up. These circumstances lead to the shocking conclusion that the child was thrown into the well by some monster, who desired to gratify a personal spite against Mr. Foote, though Mr. Foote is hardly willing to believe that any of his enemies, of whom he has some who have made threats against him, were villainous enough to sate their vengeance by murdering an innocent child. A neighbor says that just previous to the alarm given by Mrs. Foote, she heard a child scream twice, and got up from the table to go out and see what was the matter. Mr Keister, who lives in the neighborhood, was on his way to the city about the time stated, and says when crossing Sea-street, half a block above Mr. Foote's, at 6 o'clock, he saw a woman turn down in the direction where Mr. Foote lives. There are but three houses below Mr. Foote's, and it will be sought out today whether this woman was some one living in one of these houses or calling there. There were no marks of violence upon the child, except a few slight marks about the face, as though made by a rough hand clasped over it to suppress the child's cries.

What the People Will Decide.

In its issue of Oct. 18, the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* says: "The people of the United States are resolved to elect President Grant for another four years, because they prefer the substance to the shadow. It is no personal predilection for Grant which leads to this resolve. To thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, who will vote for Grant on the 5th of November, he is wholly indifferent as a man; to many even uncongenial. The rule observed by his opponents: 'Slander boldly; something will always stick,' has had its usual effect. The unintermitted reiteration of an unblushing lie makes it ultimately a truth for many who are too indolent to investigate the foundation for the charge. A number of people have thus been brought at least to accept the grossest stupidities about Grant as current coin. They have permitted cowardly bounty-jumpers and deserters to persuade them that Grant was a wretched General—miserable knaves and lot-swindlers that he is a dishonest man. People have now ceased to protest that he is neither the one nor the other—they are content to shrug the shoulder and say: 'Perhaps, perhaps not.' But they nevertheless vote for Grant. Why so? Simply because they say to themselves that the 5th of November is not to decide whether U. S. Grant is a genius or a mediocrity; whether he has put half a dozen of his wife's relatives in subordinate offices; whether he would like to see San Domingo annexed to the United States or not; but whether the United States shall enjoy for four years more an uninterrupted peace; whether trade and intercourse shall move on in even grooves; whether industry shall continue to flourish, as it has flourished within the past three years; whether, under a continued increase in the value of our paper money, labor shall continue to be better paid, and the millions hoarding up in the savings banks of the country shall attest the prosperity of the working classes. This is what the people want to decide on the 5th of November; this is the substance of this year's Presidential election."

South Carolina.

Democratic returns and estimates from all the counties of South Carolina make the majority for Moses, the regular Republican candidate for Governor, 31,940. In the Second District, Lieut.-Gov. Rausier, Republican, has 14,498 majority for Congress over Gen. Gurney. In the Fourth District, Ex-Gov. Perry, Democrat, is defeated for Congress by an actual 1,500 majority. The Democratic State Committee has announced a Greeley and Brown electoral ticket. The Republican State Committee has issued an address congratulating the party upon their recent brilliant success, and calling upon them to rally once more and cast their votes "for the two men who, in war and in peace, have illustrated and maintained the principles whose successful assertion has redeemed from vassalage the working men of two races within the borders of South Carolina, and made of the American nation a land dedicated to universal liberty." In this connection it may be said that Gen. Moses was nominated for Governor in spite of the most determined opposition of the "Scott Ring," if that means the present State Government. Their candidate was Attorney-General Chamberlain, and they worked for his nomination until the last.

Take Another Hat.

An Ohio paper says that one day just before the election in Muskingum County, when the lines were pretty closely drawn, a worthy deacon was called upon to pass around the hat at a large church meeting. And the deacon is a devout man, but, unhappily as it chanced, he wore a white hat. Over this he spread a large handkerchief, and proceeded. The first seat was filled with stanch old farmers. He knew their pocket-books were plethoric, and their hearts full of good, and he felt sure that their contributions would sink the handkerchief to the bottom of the hat. But, alas! Not a man contributed. He drew a sigh, and went on, but with no better success, from seat to seat, till arrested by the voice of the minister calling out, "Brother S." Brother S. turned. "Pass the handkerchief alone, Brother S., or go with your open hands, or take another hat, for there is nobody in this congregaton that will drop one cent in the thing you are carrying now!" The effect can be imagined. Another hat was substituted for S.'s Greeley "plug" and the concregation smelled out an amount which astonished all.

The Pennsylvania Convention.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation announcing the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention, and summoning them to assemble in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Nov. 12. Among the delegates elected at large appears the name of ex-Gov. Curtin, by the provisions of the law the candidates of both parties for delegates at large being chosen. In reference to the Third District of Philadelphia the Governor says: "The official return made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the return judges, shows that the election of R. E. Shapely by a majority of 241, over Benjamin L. Temple, while the certified copy of the returns filed in the office of the Prothonotary shows the election of Benjamin L. Temple by a majority of 241 over R. E. Shapely, and hence I am unable to proclaim or declare either of these two persons elected." It is probable that the Convention will have to decide who is entitled to the seat in question.

Rascality in Prison Management.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "There is a deal of rascality practiced in our State Prisons by the Democratic officials—rascality so glaring as to leave no doubt that there are men confined as criminals who are fully the equals of those who are placed over them. Take a single illustration. Eleven cents per pound is the contract price for beef at the Sing Sing Prison. This price should secure a good article; but the contractor furnishes that kind of coarse beef which is sold in the New-York markets at from 3½ to 4½ cents per pound. As there are 1,300 prisoners to be fed, the reader will have no difficulty in approximating the profits (at least six cents per pound) which this contractor pockets from this fat contract. It is probably because this beef contract is so profitable that pork is almost entirely excluded from the prison. Our informant assures us that there has hardly been a barrel of pork consumed in the prison since the beginning of the year, although it is more economical than beef. A pound of pork is considered the equivalent of one and a quarter pounds of beef, and the pork would cost five and the beef fourteen cents. Many thousands of dollars have been thus taken from the State Treasury to be placed in the pockets of these contractors and the ring with which they are connected. The robbery is systematic, and extends through the entire commissary department of the prison, as we shall have occasion to show hereafter."

Remarkable Preservation of a Dead Body.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 24.

Thirty-six years ago the body of a gentleman was interred in the burial-ground of St. John's Lutheran Church, on Race-street. On Monday last a disinterment took place, and the body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. The face was full, and every feature plainly recognizable. The body and limbs also retained the fullness and condition as at the time of burial. The reinterment took place yesterday afternoon, in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and during the interval not the slightest change was perceptible in the appearance or condition of the body.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

We take great pleasure in informing our patrons and the public at large that our new, elegant and spacious establishment is now completed, and that we will be ready on

Tuesday, Oct. 29,

to WELCOME them at our NEW

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.

INTRODUCTORY BARGAINS to be opened

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

500 pieces heavy black Velveteen at 50c., 60c., $1 and $1 25, worth 75c., 90c., $1 25 and $1 65.

Extra fine black silk Velvet at $2, $2 50, $3, worth fully 40 per cent. more.

Heavy Black Silk Cloak Velvet, 28 inches in width, at $4, $5 and $8 25, worth nearly double.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

500 castors extra fine Black Gros Grain Ribbons, 2¼ inches wide, warranted all silk, at 34c., worth 45c.

200 cartons extra fine Gros Grain Ribbons in all the new shades, 2¼ inches wide, warranted all silk, and imported expressly for finest City trade, at 42c., worth 56c.

REAL LACES.

We have received per steamer Weser an invoice of Real Guipure Laces, comprising over 100 new and elegant patterns, and we will offer them at

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Real Guipure Lace, full 2 inches wide, at 55c., 58c., 60c. and 65c., sold all over at nearly double.

Elegant patterns, full 2¼ inches wide, at 88c. and 88c., worth $1 10.

Elegant patterns, full 3 inches wide, at from $1 to $1 15 per yard, worth fully $1 40.

Together with an elegant assortment of wider widths, all beyond competition. We have imported sample cards, containing samples of all our Real Laces, expressly for the convenience of our customers.

GRAND ASSORTMENT

Of Silk Gimps and Passementerie Trimmings, Black and Colored Yak Laces, Real Thread and Point Applique Laces, Black and Colored and Silk Fringes, Ladies' Plaited Dress Protector at 17c. a yard.

IMMENSE BARGAINS in **MILLINERY GOODS.**

An elegant assortment of Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Finest French Felt Hats, any shape or color, at $1 45; sold on Broadway at $2 50.

English Felt Hats, best quality, $1.

Children's Fine Felt Hats, fully trimmed, at $1.

All our Straw Hats reduced to cost, to clear them out.

It is possible to give but a very faint idea of the many new and astonishing bargains we are now prepared to offer, and we therefore extend a cordial invitation to all to call and judge for themselves. They will not be disappointed.

Due notice of our

GRAND OPENING EXHIBITION

will be given in next week's papers.

Be sure and visit

EHRICH'S NEW AND COMMODIOUS

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were compainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner in make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SECOND GRAND SALE OF MARBLE GOODS,

Messrs. PANDOLFINI & CO. HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock,

A grand assortment of marble vases, from one to nine feet high. Superb tazzas, copies from the antique. Boquet vases, mantle and etagere ornaments. Fine bronzes, clocks, modern and antique vases, paper weights, statuettes, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—

(For account of whom it may concern,)

$30,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Consolidated First Mortgage 7 3-10 Land Grant Bonds, due 1901; interest May and November, $1,000 each. Union Trust Company Trustees. $28,000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Co. Second Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each. Charles L. Frost, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of executions, and by order of Court, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Bull's Head, 100th-st and 3d-av., nineteen cattle. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

J. SEEBACHER, Deputy.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

MEDICAL.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS BY EVERGNES, the Discoverer.—For rheumatism, debility and impurity of the blood. No. 51 West 16th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.

Wanted, an active man to buy out the interest of a partner in the bottling business; down-town; only $150 required; business long established; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 51 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY, 24 Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 50th-st. Orders received at Nos. 26 West 14th-st., 863 Broadway, and 308 West 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found in this country of STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS, in Price from $20 and upward.

BLACK FILLED SQUARES, the finest stock yet offered.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A Special Invoice of Novelties in

EXTRA FINE SHAWLS,

COLORINGS AND DESIGN UNSURPASSED. AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

ELEGANT LACES

JUST OPENED:

BLACK THREAD LACES, In Flounces, Barbes, and Trimmings, GUIPURE AND ANTIQUE CLUNY, POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS, BARBES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS; &c. BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES, &c., &c.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 28, the largest and choicest stock of

Fall and Winter Shawls

Ever before exhibited at retail, and at a

REDUCTION OF FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

WOOL PLAID SHAWLS, From $2 50 each and upward.

WOOL STRIPED SHAWLS, From $4 50 each and upward.

Full lines of all the most fashionable styles in

Reversible and Scotch Plaid Long SHAWLS,

Of the finest texture, and our own importation.

New Designs in Carriage Wraps and Rugs,

GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS,

&c., &c.

BROCADE CASHIMIR SICILIENS

AND CREPELINES, GREATLY REDUCED.

The Latest Novelty for Over-Dresses,

&c.

Fine Carpets for Fall, 1872.

The extensive alterations and improvements to our CARPET DEPARTMENT being now complete, we are now offering

Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

Also, Aubusson, Axminster, Turkey and Dutch Carpets, WOVEN ENTIRE FOR ROOMS, in a large variety of sizes.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, CACHEMIRES, PLAIN AND FIGURED WORSTED TERRIES, TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

French, Swiss, Guipure, and Nottingham Curtains, New Designs.

ALSO,

Bedding of all Descriptions, Window Shades, Cornices, Hollands, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS,

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,

No. 123 BOWERY, near GRAND-ST.

A FINE LINE ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, $1 25 per yard.

BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 per yard.

INGRAINS, at 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1 per yard.

ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

This week, extraordinary bargains in our departments of

READY-MADE SUITS, CLOAKS, DRESS SILKS.

TRIMMING AND CLOAK VELVETS,

and extra inducements in departments in which we offer job lots (just opened) of FINE LACES,

RIBBONS, RICH TRIMMINGS, &c.

Greatest attraction in fine Merino and CASHMERE UNDER-WEAR,

IN WHITE AND SCARLET, FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

AT

WELSH & AMERMAN'S,

THIS WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

These goods are perfect, and we shall sell them at almost half their value. Read our prices:

Lot of good Canton Flannels..... 12½c.
Lot of Shaker Flannels..... 20c.
Lot of very heavy Shaker Flannel..... 25c.
Lot of red, blue and gray Flannel Prints, &c., 9c., 12½c.
Comfortables, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
These are extra cheap.
Large lot of Blankets cheap.
Large heavy gray Blankets, (for sick horses,) $1 50.
Large lot of heavy Poplins, 25c., worth 40c.
Empress Cloths, Reps, Velours, &c., very cheap.
Remember those Horse Blankets, $1 50.
It will pay you well to look at our Flannel Stock. You will find you can save money by buying them of us this week.

NO. 221 8TH-AV., BELOW 22D-ST.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

No. 12 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., (late of 9th-st.,)

Are constantly receiving, from the best houses in Paris, Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Dresses and Suits

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

NO. 367 SIXTH-AV. NO. 110 WEST 23D-ST.

Beg to call attention this week to the extraordinary inducements they will offer in all their departments. Consequent on the great decline of prices the past month, we are enabled to offer the choicest and most desirable lines of goods at fully 30 per cent. less than the ruling prices the beginning of the season. Especial notice is directed to our department of cloaking and Bonnet Velvets, where we are offering excellent 22-inch Silk Mantilla Velvets at $3 38, $4 25, $4 75, and $5 38; fully 33 per cent. less than present prices; black trimming Velvets at $1 65, $2, $2 25, upward. These are special bargains seldom offered. Colored Bonnet Velvets, from $1 45 upward; our stock of Dress and Mantilla Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, Ornaments, &c., is the largest in the City; we are now offering special bargains over eighty styles of Gimps and Fringes, tassel, knotted and twist Fringes to match; all the new cloth shades. Very low prices.

NO. 367 SIXTH-AV. 110 WEST 23D-ST.

We have marked down entire lines of goods in our Ladies' and Child's Underwear Department, in order to close out various goods, and make this department more attractive than heretofore. One lot Night-gowns, tucked yoke, back and front, at $1 25; one lot finest muslin at $1 75; other styles at like reduction; cambric Dressing Sacques, tucked and embroidered, at 62c., worth $1 50; one lot of tuck and ruffle Walking Skirts, at 65c., former price $1; complete set of Under-wear, consisting of Night-gown, Chemise, Drawers and Corset-covers, at $3 70, $3 95, $5 10, &c.; best Wamsutta Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled, at 62c., 73c., 95c.; one lot of Aprons, nicely trimmed, at 12½c., former price 37c. Our finer under-wear, of which we have a very large assortment, at correspondingly low prices. Pillow Shams and Sheets, walking and train Skirts, Corset-covers, Dressing Sacques, &c., in great variety; receiving daily new designs. Children's and Infants' Under-wear, a complete department of itself. Everything requisite for a wardrobe at extremely low prices. In Corsets we are offering rare bargains. Real glove-fitting Corsets reduced to $1 23, usual price $2; one lot of hand-made Corsets reduced from $1 25 to 85c. We have the largest variety of foreign and domestic Corsets in the City, including all the popular well-known makes. In ladies' Morning Robes of Satin, Cashmere, Empress Cloth and Delaines we offer a choice stock, our own manufacture, from $5 50 up.

NO. 367 SIXTH-AV. 110 WEST 23D-ST.

We continue to receive daily new lines of Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons in Gros Grain and watered, all the most popular shades for street and evening wear, at greatly reduced prices. Roman and watered Sashe s from $2 50 up. All-silk black watered Gros Grain Ribbon, No. 12, at 37c. Undertics and Shawl-scarfs of Crepe de Chene and soft Silk, all colors. Ladies' and misses' felt, velvet and cloth Hats, all popular shapes and styles, very cheap. Flowers and Feathers. Ostrich Plumes and Tips in endless variety. Special bargains in every desirable style of feathers. We pay special attention to this department. Jet Sprays, Ornaments, Bands, &c. A very large and choice stock to select from. Courtauil black English Crepes, all qualities, at extremely low prices. Real Guipure, Chantilly, Spanish and Yak Laces, New styles, and some very desirable bargains.

STERN BROS

6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

NO. 367 SIXTH-AV. NO. 110 WEST 23D-ST.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETS,

At the popular carpet store, No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25 per yard.

INGRAINS, 50c. and 75c. per yard.

SUPER-INGRAINS, $1 per yard.

These goods are all new, and guaranteed as represented. Housekeepers will do well to examine this stock before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, offers the following

BARGAINS

just received from auction:

BLACK SILK VELVETS, 28 inches wide, for Cloaks, only $5 25, $5 75, $6 50, $7, and $8 per yard.

FRENCH CASHMERES, Cloth Shades, all wool, 45 inches wide, and extra heavy, only $1, worth $1 50.

FRENCH SATINES and SERGES, all wool, cloth colors, for suits, at 45c., 48c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.

PLAIN POPLINS, new colors, double width, for suits, at 31½c., 35c., 40c., and 44c.

SILK VELOURS, CLOTH SHADES, 28 inches wide, very fashionable for suits, only 90c., worth $1 25.

OTTOMAN STRIPE SHAWLS, beautiful styles, at $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5, exceedingly cheap.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS at 50c. and upward.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 25c. and upward.

Together with large lots of other desirable goods received daily from auction and other forced sales.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILLARD'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE,

FOR FAMILY USE.

Special attention called to the Vanilla, Double Vanilla, and Par Excellence. Warranted superior to the best European productions.

Wholesale & Retail—619 & 621 Broadway

Ten per cent. discount on original packages of twelve pounds.

NOTARY'S COMMISSION.

A Notary Public, about removing from the City, will dispose of his commission. Apply at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 24

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, very large additions to their Popular Stock of

Carpets,

Viz.:

5-Frame English and Domestic Brussels, Only $1 85, recently $2 25 per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25, recently $1 40.

ROYAL WILTON, $2 50 and $2 75, value $3 50 and $3 75.

SUPERFINE INGRAINS, only $1 per yard.

Rugs, Mats, English Oil-Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Baizes, Crumb Cloths, &c.

And they will offer

Extraordinary Bargains in

Upholstery Goods,

Viz.:

Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, Tapestries. SILK AND WOOL TERRYS, SATINS.

EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, Nottingham and French Gimpure ditto.

Curtain Loops, Tassels, Gimps, Cornices, Chintzes, Cratonnes, &c., &c.

Very Elegant Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth, ditto.

MOHAIR PLUSHES, for FURNITURE COVERINGS, *in the most delicate shades of colors.* Forming the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Orders for WINDOW SHADES taken and executed AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROADWAY, FOURTH-AV., NINTH AND TENTH STS

Unusual Bargains IN **Housekeeping Goods.**

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

Bleached Damask, all linen, 50c. per yard.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, $1 50 each upward.

10-4 All-Linen Sheetings, $1 per yard.

VERY HEAVY 4-4 Shirting Linens, 50c. per yard.

MEDIUM AND FINE LINENS at reduced prices.

FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $1 50 per dozen upward.

FRINGED DAMASK TOWELS, only $4 per dozen.

Real Welsh Flannels very cheap.

OPERA FLANNELS, new colors.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3 per pair upward.

Celebrated Prize Medal California Blankets at very attractive prices.

Marseilles Quilts, Comfortables, &c.

BROADWAY, FOURTH-AV., NINTH AND TENTH STS.

Extraordinary Bargains AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

having made large additions to all their

Popular Stocks,

will present on MONDAY, Oct. 28, great bargains in all their VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, in many instances offering inducements to those seeking the very BEST MAKE and QUALITY of goods

At One-Half their Usual Prices.

They will also offer 100 Pieces of Cloth Shade Lyons Dress Silks, the very LATEST TINTS, at 50c., $1 and $1 50 per yard LESS THAN September PRICES.

All-wool Sable Plaids, 50c. per yard, recently sold at 75c.

A large invoice of English Yard-wide Prints, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, at the very low price of 20c. per yard.

Friends, Customers, Strangers, and the Residents of our Neighboring Cities, are Respectfully Invited to Examine.

BROADWAY, FOURTH-AV., NINTH AND TENTH STS.

THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA IS THE

GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

It is our HIGHEST PRIDE to sell our goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MACY. We are now opening daily all of the latest novelties from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other European Markets. All of our own importation. GRAND CENTRAL.

BRONZES. A complete new stock of BRONZES from the best Artists in Europe. Also, a full assortment of French Composition Bronzes At very low prices. OPERA FANS And OPERA-GLASSES In every style and quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every novelty is represented in our complete stock of HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, FURS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MILLINERY.

MACY. Our Millinery Department is complete with all the new and desirable shades and qualities of FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, HATS, FRAMES, &c. GRAND CENTRAL.

MACY. THE G. F. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES. A full line of Worsted Patterns and Embroideries.

An elegant assortment of Vienna Goods, in Russia Leather, comprising Pocket-books, Portmonaies, Toilet Articles, Bags, Reticules and every conceivable article in Russia Leather.

MACY. ☞ A DISCOUNT will be made to those buying to sell again. R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL.

MACY. Grand Central Star Establishment, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Brilliant supply of PARIS and BERLIN styles. Many delightful novelties. DOLMAN, a great favorite. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Subscribe for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED BAZAAR. ONLY ONE DOLLAR a year. Premium of ONE DOLLAR'S worth of patterns given to each subscriber. NOW is your time.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

On MONDAY, Oct. 28, we will open an elegant assortment of STRIPED GAUZE TAFFETAS, suitable for Ball or Party Overskirts, to be worn over Silks or Satins of any shade or color. These Taffetas are in various colors, richly striped and figured, and are unusually elegant and recherche.

SHAWLS—India Shawls, filled, regular make, from $100 upward; Ottoman Stripes in all colors; Reversible Ottoman Shawls, from $6; All-wool Striped, from $4 50; also, a lot of imported Wool Shawls, from $4, and a fine assortment of Wraps, Scarfs, &c., &c. The Reversible Striped Paisley, a decided novelty, is attracting attention and giving general satisfaction.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 28, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF FALL AND WINTER SILKS, AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORS. AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 28, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM AND RICH QUALITY DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER, AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., On MONDAY, Oct. 28, WILL OFFER IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, PARIS SUITS IN SILK AND CASHMERE, MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. An assortment of HANDSOME OPERA CLOAKS, received per last steamer. FRENCH AND BERLIN SACQUES AND TALMAS, from $15 to $25. FRENCH CLOTH JACKETS, embroidered in colors, $12. SATEEN AND SERGE SUITS, IN THE NEW COLORS, from $25 to $40. BLACK ALPACA SUITS, from $12 to $20. SUITS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER. ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS. LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING IN FINE GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES. NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS and CORSET COVERS. LADIES' RUFFLED SKIRTS, $1 50; reduced from $2 50. LADIES' TRAIL SKIRTS, ruffled, $2; reduced from $4. INFANTS' OUTFITS CONSTANTLY IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE USE. INFANTS' MERINO, SILK and VELVET HATS and CAPS, NURSERY BASKETS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., &c. CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, SACQUES AND DRESSES, In Stock or Made to Order. LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, Warranted Best Shapes, at prices from 75c. to $4.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., OFFER IN THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS. ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 TO $30. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS. RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES. TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEAL-SKIN, MINK, ASTRAKHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c. CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

ALPACAS.

ALPACAS.

Extraordinary Reduction in Splendid Black Alpacas, 50c.; former price 80c.

JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place.

AT MM MM EEEE A RRR EEEE SSS; MMMM E AA R R E S; MMMM E AA R R E S; MMMM E AAAA RRR EEEE S; M M E A A R R E S; M M E A A R R E S; M M EEEE A R R EEEE SSS

6TH-AV. and 19TH-ST.

NOW OPENING IN ALL OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS, HAVING SECURED EVERY DESIRABLE LOT OFFERED AT AUCTION OR AT PRIVATE SALE DURING THE PAST WEEK, WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,

Excellent Black Taffeta and Gros Grain Dress Silk, $1, $1 25, and $1 38.

20 pieces 24-inch Black Dress Silk, very fine goods, $1 75. This is a real bargain.

150 pieces, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3, all fine Lyons manufacture, and now offered under importers' prices.

A large lot of Taffeta and Gros d'Afrique Silks, in fine plain colors, $2, worth $3.

Some handsome heavy Striped Silks, $1 yard, best goods, not the light goods usually offered.

1,500 pieces Plaid, Striped and Fancy-mixed Dress Goods in neat patterns, 25c., 30c., 38c.

500 pieces Poplins and Empress Cloths, 50c. Fine Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 38c., 50c.

Best all-wool Serges, cloth colors, 30c.

Fine Satines, cloth colors, 63c. and 75c.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, nicely trimmed and braided, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11 and $12.

Very fine Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Talmas, in different styles and trimming, $15, $16, $18, $20.

Finest CLOTH SACQUES and TALMAS imported, richly trimmed, in variety of styles

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

THIRTY YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, **it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

GUARANTEED BONDS, PAYABLE IN this City, for sale at prices that will pay over Twelve per Cent. on the investment. THOMAS P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 27, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

INTEREST computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.

Money deposited on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that date.

BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.

Bank books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,657,697 86. Surplus, $220,968 85.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST 21ST-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone.

EAST 28TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., four story, brown stone. $19,000.

WEST 32D-ST., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone. $40,000.

EAST 42D ST., between Madison and 5th avs., elegant four story, brown stone, extra size.

WEST 49TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone. $35,000.

WEST 55TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., two first-class four-story, brown-stone houses.

WEST 56TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone. $38,000.

FIFTH-AV.—Valuable property for business or private dwelling, with L on street.

FIFTH-AV., near 48th-st., elegant four-story, brown-stone house, of extra width.

MADISON-AV., near 36th-st., four story, brown stone, 25x60x90. $75 000.

MADISON-AV., near 38th-st., four story, brown stone.

PARK-AV., near 39th-st., four story, brown stone. $35,000.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE BROKER. EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY. NO. 8 PINE-ST. NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE.

Two four-story brown-stone houses, s. s. 58th-st., w. of 8th-av.

One three-story brown-stone house, e. s. 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

One three-story brown-stone house, n. s. 116th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Also first mortgages on Brooklyn property. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

A.—MURRAY HILL.—5TH-AV. DWELLING; unusual advantage in price, terms, location and finish; also 5th-av., at 62d, 56th, corner 49th, and near 46th sts.; splendid mansion, Madison-square, to close estate; Park-av., double dwelling; owner going to Europe. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.

A fine three-story brown-stone house on 53d-st., near Lexington-av., can be bought for $15,000. Apply to F. ZITTEL, No. 1,023 3d-av.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSES, (NEW,) OF very superior build, containing every conceivable convenience, near 5th-av., and south of the Park, now offered for sale at various prices. Full particulars of **HENRY OGDEN, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, OF extra width, in West 17th-st., very near 5th-av., will be rented for the Winter, or longer; very desirable for a private family. **HENRY OGDEN, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house in West 49th-st., 20.10x50x100, hardwood finish, in good order, and will be sold at a great bargain if applied for at once. **HENRY OGDEN, Late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO OF SEVERAL four-story brown-stone French-flat houses on 2d-av., first-floor stores; price low, and two-thirds may remain on mortgage; or will exchange for smaller City property. W. H. MEAD, No. 67 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN—39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Full-front, 4-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, first-class house, only $42,500. **SLAUSON, CRANK & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.**

$27,500.—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown-stone house; perfect order; 50th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. **SLAUSON, CRANK & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.**

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES—FOR SALE and to let, on 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington avs., and all desirable localities throughout the City; prices, $10,000 to $200,000. Rentals $1,200 to $10,000. Also, desirable property to exchange. **SLAUSON, CRANK & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.**

A.—29TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, five-story high-stoop house, thirty rooms, with bath-room on every floor, just completed; rent $5,000. **SLAUSON, CRANK & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.**

$32,000.—**A DESIRABLE** FOUR-story high-stoop house, twenty feet front, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a pretty three-story house same locality, $27,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR STORY, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65, and dining-room extension; superior order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; price low; with or without new furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—MODern first-class extra-sized corner house, three rooms deep; price low, with new furniture; owner leaving the City. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 243 and 245 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50x100.5. Inquire on premises. **JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.**

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—ON GRAND Boulevard, various locations; on 5th and 8th avs., and side streets; on 6th and 7th-av. Boulevards; Harlem lots and lots in all locations. Vacant lots wanted. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR BUILT and furnished house, four story, high stoop, 24x60 x100, 150 feet from 5th-av., above 47th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's-shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. J.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

$3,000,000—BRADFIELD & CO., of No. 239 Broadway, advertise three millions worth of New-Jersey real estate to sell and exchange.

$600,000—BRADFIELD & CO. have just booked for sale and exchange from one party in Newark, where Mr. Bradfield has within a few years past sold for this gentleman and others millions of dollars worth of real estate.

$200,000—BRADFIELD & CO., of No. 239 Broadway, together with Bradfield & Co., of the Ledger Building, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, have all descriptions of real estate in and about Philadelphia to exchange for property in New-York and New-Jersey.

C. BRADFIELD. BYRON G. HAGER. No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FIRST-class residence at Ridgefield, N. J., (thirty minutes from the City.) The house is nearly new, two parlors on one side the hall, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, store-room and kitchen on the other side; nine large sleeping-rooms upstairs, with bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, furnace, and all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c., with two acres of land. Will be sold on easy terms, or rented, with furniture, for two years. Apply to ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station. Handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land. Improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy. Situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Near to churches, schools, Post-office and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—TEN ACRES AT RIVerdale will be sold in two or four parcels; finest views on the Hudson; price $6,750 per acre; 20 per cent. cash; balance five years; no agents need apply. For particulars address W. L. TINKER, Box No. 1,925 Post-office.

$23,000 **FLORIDA HOME.**—FOR sale or exchange, one of the handsomest residences in Jacksonville, Fla., for property in or near New-York City. No brokers. J. M. TOWER, No. 254 Broadway.

WARREN-ST., JERSEY CITY.—A house and lot for sale; house 22x50; lot 33x100; all modern conveniencies; cheap for cash. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, **DINING-ROOM SUITES,** MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, **MATTRESSES & BEDDING,** at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED.

ON EAST 19TH-ST., near 2d-av., four-story, brown stone.

ON EAST 17TH-ST., near Irving-place, four-story, brick.

ON EAST 19TH-ST., near 2d-av., three-story, brick, E. B.

ON EAST 34TH-ST., near 5th-av., four story, brick, high stoop, for the Winter or longer term.

ON WEST 38TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story, brick.

ON WEST 33TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.

ON WEST 49TH-ST., corner of 7th-av., three-story, brown stone.

ON EAST 53D-ST, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

ON WEST 53D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., four-story, brown stone.

ON 5TH AV., between 41st and 42d sts., five-story, English basement, brick.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS, & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FURNISHED HOUSE.

A first-class elegantly-furnished residence to rent in Brooklyn during the absence of the family in Europe. The house is extra sized, with rear extension, well located, and completely furnished; contains every improvement, including billiard-table; will be rented with or without the stable to a desirable party. For further particulars apply to W. B. COOPER, JR., & CO., No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY a private family a fully furnished four-story high-stoop house, from Nov. 1 to May 1; location between 28th and 40th sts. Broadway and Park-av. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only, or a party of gentlemen; every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; home comforts; references required. No. 21 East 20th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in Plainfield, N. J.; gas, water and all modern improvements; lot 85 by 100 feet, with barn, stable and hennery in the rear. Apply at No. 199 Fulton-st., New-York.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR story, brown stone, in complete order, west of and near 5th-av., will be rented for Winter at $40 per month. **HENRY OGDEN, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, A four-story house on Murray Hill, thoroughly furnished; $425 per month. Address BROWN STONE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

UNFURNISHED.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5th-av., near 48th-st., four-story brown-stone, high stoop, well built, handsomely trimmed in hard woods, in perfect order, will be rented for a term of years at $6,000 per year, or can be purchased if desired. **HENRY OGDEN, Late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.**

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—THREE rooms, hot and cold water, and privilege of bath; $30 a month; possession at once. No. 74 Barrow-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

JUNCTION OF BROADWAY, 6TH-AV. and 34th-st.—Desirable office to let on reasonable terms; partly furnished. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—STORE TO LET FOR the holiday season; rent low; suitable for toys and fancy goods. Apply in the store, 1,257 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.—To let, an office, furnished or unfurnished, with use of parlor, in modern built house. 21 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES **At the "Times" Up-Town Office,** No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., **And the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker wishes to work for ladies, at their own houses, by day, week or month. Call or address DRESS-MAKER, No. 244 West 26th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, who has two little girls, desires the place of housekeeper; can furnish references of the highest character, and requires the same. Address for two days Mrs. James, Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman; dresses hair in all the latest modes at ladies' residences; terms reasonable. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by week or month; would go out by the day. Apply at No. 213 West 29th-st., rear.

NURSE.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, as nurse and plain sewer; has no objection to light chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 201 West 29th-st.

MALES.

CLERK.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WHO has had considerable experience in the fancy and dry goods business in Paris, wishes a situation; good reference. Call or address Desbois, No. 513 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, who thoroughly understands his business and has several years' first-class City reference. Call or address C. P., No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21, A situation with a merchant tailor, to learn the business. Address ENERGY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED—FOR THE MERcantile Agency business. Address with reference, Lock Drawer, No. 5,096 Post-office, Boston.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO PROOFreaders, forty compositors, one pressman, and two copy-holders. JOHN POLHEMUS, No. 102 Nassau st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HOSIERY STORE; must have some knowledge of book-keeping and not afraid to work. Address in own handwriting, with references and salary expected, HOSIERY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—SALESMAN IN DRY-GOODS jobbing-house. Those having a good Western or near-by trade may address, with reference, Box No. 3,931 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Henry N. Dodge, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY in an insurance office; a good writer preferred. Address, with references, A. D., Box 104 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.

Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchant's Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, (through Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) seventy of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to cover the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, and bearing date July 1, 1870, made by said Company to Charles L. Frost, Trustee, duly recorded. And the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell, separately, at the same time and place, and by the same auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, one hundred and forty other such bonds, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which one hundred and forty bonds were issued on the security of the same trust deed. Any further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, Ocean National Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR, (German,) just returned from a five years' stay in Paris and Brussels, would give lessons at his house or the pupils' residence. Address W. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—**WRITING,** TWENTY-FOUR lessons; Bookkeping, Arithmetic, (higher,) Mathematics, Languages; day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH. ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF LONG experience and with the best City references, desires one or more private pupils. Address TUTOR, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 136 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union. Circulars with full particulars at office. J. S. COE, Director.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment; prepares for college, (English or American;) City references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 1,122 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find board in a family in exchange for lessons in drawing and French. Address L., Box No. 2,196 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess; reference given. Address Post-office Box No. 812 Albany, N. Y.

A SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR sale at a nominal price. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1872, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:00 A. M., Boston Special.
9:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
1:00 P. M., Jamaica Express.
†3:30 P. M., Riverhead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
*5:30 P. M., Hempstead Express.
*6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

†Runs to Greenport on Saturdays only. *Stops at Newtown and Woodbury on signal.

☞ The above trains leave James-slip, foot New Chambers-st., 30 minutes, and 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes earlier than at Hunter's Point.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Locust Valley at 7:10 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Glen Head at 7:21 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Roslyn at 7:35 A. M. and 3:48 P. M.

TO FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Far Rockaway at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

7:30 A. M., Boston Special from corner Franklin and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, via East New-York and Jamaica.

TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, VIA EAST NEW-YORK.

Leave East New-York at 9:02 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

Returning, leave Far Rockaway for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.

Leave East New-York for Far Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, GOOD FOR THE ROUND TRIP ON THE DAY SOLD, 75 CENTS EACH. FARE TO BOSTON, $5. JOHN B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, United Railroads of New-Jersey Division. NEW-YORK DIVISION.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

The following changes in trains from New-York will take place on SUNDAY, Oct. 27:

The 9:30 P. M. train for Baltimore and Washington will be changed to leave New-York at 9 P. M.

The 6 P. M. train for the West will be discontinued, and additional trains will leave New-York at 5 and 7 P. M. for Pittsburg and the West.

The 6:30 P. M. train for Philadelphia will be changed to leave New-York at 6 P. M.

For additional through trains and local changes, see advertisements.

GEO. W. BARKER, Superintendent New-York Division.

F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, General Superintendent.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 25, 1872.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK, Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, General Superintendent. WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern. HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES **at the TIMES Up-town Office,** No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; **and the TIMES West-side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE DISEASE.

The best external remedy is WALKER'S WHITE OILS. No. 11 James-slip, New-York.

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HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, harness and carriage, nearly new. Owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 175 2d-av.

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A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th st., near Madison and 4th avs.; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

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CHOICE ROOM AND EXCELLENT board can be had in a newly and elegantly-furnished house, a few doors from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply to or address E. J. R., No. 15 East 46th-st.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, No. 53 West 33d-st., would let, with board, handsomely-furnished second floor, front; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

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FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Rooms to let, with board, on second and third floors; handsomely furnished; references. Apply at No. 115 West 43d-st.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second or third floors, in private family, with good board; terms moderate; also, a hall bedroom. No. 220 West 48th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, for a party of gentlemen or a small family, without children, with or without private table. No. 122 Madison-av.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING of four rooms, pantries, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance, on moderate terms; references. No. 21 West 30th st.

NO. 341 5TH-AV.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, newly and handsomely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, without board; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family, in Morton-st., near Hudson. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 25.

NO. 69 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let singly or in suites in the above elegant house, lately put in complete order; furnished or unfurnished.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor; also, fourth story, front, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY-furnished, with board; also, hall-room for single gentleman; house strictly first-class in all its appointments. No. 117 East 34th-st.

BEEKMAN MANSION, NO. 343 EAST 50TH-ST.—A private family will let the old historical drawing-rooms and parlors, with first-class board; private table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished, with or without board, a nice English basement parlor floor; also one or two other rooms; references. No. 258 West 34th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.—HANDSOME back parlor; also rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; elegant house, near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH BOARD—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, and one on third. No. 7 West 45th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few rooms; very pleasant location; only few boarders taken.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SUITES OF rooms, with private table; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—LARGE HANDsome rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board.

NO. 36 EAST 49TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Madison-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 34 SUSSEX-ST., JERSEY CITY.—Good board and pleasant rooms; five minutes from ferry; terms reasonable.

TWO ROOMS ON FOURTH FLOOR to let to a family or single gentlemen, with board; house and appointments first class. 250 Madison-av.

NO. 61 IRVING-PLACE.—SECOND floor, three rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

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FIFTH-AV.—NO. 332 5TH-AV., ONE FINE suite of four or six rooms to let, with private table.

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BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER would like to find a private family who desire to reduce expenses by housing myself, wife, and six children for the Winter; would pay running expenses in exchange for four sleeping-rooms and sitting-room to a small family occupying a large house; this is a fair exchange; boarding-house keepers need not reply. Address W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, three children and governess; second floor; private family preferred; in a good location, between 4th and 7th avs.; below 48th-st.; references given and required. Address, stating price and particulars, T., Box No. 147 New-York Post-office.

THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO OBtain board for the Winter; location between 14th and 25th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

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D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, No. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st. The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, silks, laces, shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for sale a large stock of silks, velvets, furs, laces, kid gloves, and other fine goods.

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MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, LAST TIME OF IL TROVATORE. MISS KELLOGG, SENORA SANZ, SIGNORS ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, First time in America of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, In her GREAT ROLE of LEONORA, In Donizetti's Opera of LA FAVORITA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, by general request, THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATION OF DON GIOVANNI, With the same GREAT CAST, and with the addition of the celebrated LETTER ARIA, by Miss Kellogg, which will be repeated for the last time.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M., GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE **GRAND TRIPLICATE SHOW.**

Combining the CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, DEN STONE'S CIRCUS, and IROQUOIS INDIAN TROUPE, Which will continue its POPULAR EXHIBITIONS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING For A SHORT TIME LONGER, FOOT OF 34TH-ST., EAST RIVER.

New Programme. New Faces. New Attractions. Admission to all, 50 cents. Children, ten years and under, 25 cents.

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AUGUSTIN DALY........Sole Lessee and Manager

ROI CAROTTE.

TENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, JOHN BROUGHAM, ROSE HERSEE, EMMA HOWSON, STUART ROBSON, the great MAJILTONS, the LAURI Patominists. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½. ROI CAROTTE. In preparation, A GREAT SENSATION.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS—Holcroft's ROAD TO RUIN.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—Mrs. Crowley's BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½, BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 27, FOURTH GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. AIMEE.

** MAX MARETZEK announces with great pleasure that Mlle. MARIE AIMEE has been engaged to participate in the FOURTH GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

The artists of the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, Mme. LEONI LEVIELLI, Prima Donna, Soprano; Signor Abrugnedo, Tenor; Signor Moriami, Baritone, together with Mr. WALTER, the Pianist, and Signor PADOVANNI, Violinist, and the COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS of the Grand Opera-house and the Academy of Music. Seats may be secured this day from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ZOE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1872. EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The celebrated dashing and beautiful CUBAN SYLPH, Mlle. ZOE, Mlle. ZOE, in the great sensational drama entitled: The ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

In which Mlle. Zoe will sustain seven characters. Supported by the entire strength of the company.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES at 2 P. M., EVERY DAY (but Saturday,) THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Pauline Markham, Aggie Wood, Geo. Atkins, Lisa Weber, Theresa Wood, T. W. Keens, Belle Howitt, Jennie Arnot, A. H. Sheldon, Emma Gratton, Jennie Satterlee, Harry Stewart, and others in the new burlesque extravaganza entitled THREE MUS-KE-TEERS, THREE MUS-KE-TEERS.

Thus affording families and children an opportunity to witness this beautiful burlesque who are unable to attend the evening representations.

STEINWAY HALL.—OCT. 28, THE CELEbrated English Editor and Author, EDMUND YATES, will deliver his Literary Lecture, PRINCES OF THE PEN. (Illustrated.) Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

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NOW OPEN AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION BUILDING, ON 3d and 2d avs., by 63d-st.

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Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND Day and Evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS will be given WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until the close, with select programmes.

MRS. GULAGER'S GRAND CONCERT, IRVING HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Opera of LURLINE.

Secured seats $2, at the music-stores. Rullman, No. 114 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

Engagement with the gifted child artiste, LITTLE MAGGIE BENSON, and the champion clog danseuse, MISS JENNY BENSON.

TONY PASTOR and ALL THE STARS IN A GRAND VARIETY BILL

MATINEES TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Ladies admitted free on Friday Evenings.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, 718 BROADWAY. 718. The Master Troupe of the world. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. T. MAGUIRE and BILLY EMERSON Proprietors.

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AN ORGANIST OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement in New-York or vicinity. Parties interested please address X. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS piano for sale cheap for cash. Call at No. 129 West 16th-st. Also, a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $160, &c., at **No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.**

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Sunday-school room of Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st st., MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the Special Committee on the proposed Sunday-school Teachers' Institute. All interested in Sunday-school work are cordially invited to be present. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Institution, No. 642 7th-av. JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FIFTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S CHARMING COMEDY,

PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

With its BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL SCENERY.

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BEYOND COMPARISON THE VERY BEST

PYGMALION AND GALATEA EVERY EVENING.

THE MOST STRIKING AND ORIGINAL EFFECT PRODUCED FOR YEARS is presented in this piece, BY THE OPTICAL ILLUSION of the DISSOLVING STATUE, By Prof. TOBIN, OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, LONDON.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY.

FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA OF PROF. J. H. PEPPER, PEPPER, PEPPER, Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, on LIGHT, LIGHT, LIGHT. OPTICAL PHENOMENA AND ILLUSIONS. THE GREAT GHOST LECTURE, WITH ITS STARTLING EFFECTS AND WONDROUS EXPERIMENTS.

The original lecture as given by Prof. Pepper in London to combined audiences of OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Obtainable at all the principal music and book stores in the City. A limited number of reserved seats, fifty cents extra, at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union square, and at the box-office of the Hall.

PEPPER'S SECOND LECTURE, THURSDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

EDWIN BOOTH..............Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT, (Miss Agnes Robertson.)

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, ARRAH NA POGUE.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock, The New Drama of KERRY; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING, and JESSIE BROWN.

Mr. BOUCICAULT as Shaun the Post and Kerry. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault) as Arrah of the Kiss and Jessie, (her original character.) Mr. SHIEL BARRY as Michael Feeny and Cassidy. Miss KATE NEWTON as Mrs. Desmond.

SPECIAL MENTION.—In consequence of the limit of this engagement, each of the above plays can be performed for NINE NIGHTS only.

Seats may be secured a week in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES Have received with tumultuous enthusiasm the AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE IN GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be presented EVERY EVENING of THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Peerless Queen of Opera Bouffe, Mlle. AIMEE..........as..........DROGAN supported by the Mammoth Organization.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager...........................Mr. A. M. Palmer

Seventh week and unabated success of AGNES, Sardou's latest and best play, written expressly for the charming young actress, Miss AGNES ETHEL, who fills the title rôle.

"Miss Ethel, as Agnes, has achieved an absolute triumph."—*The Star.*

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at night at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock.

Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

ANOTHER WEEK OF THE **WILD ARABS OF THE DESERT** AT THE GREAT 25 CENT SHOW, Foot of Houston-st., East River.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST Exhibition ever given on this continent.

First week of WILLIAM MORGAN, the great sensational Hurdle Rider.

First week of the GREAT LEAPING FEATS. W. DUTTON and the ARAB CHIEFS will turn lofty summersaults over the COLOSSAL ELEPHANT!

Besides other tremendous evolutions.

TWO LIVING SPECIMENS OF THE RHINOCEROS, never before seen in one show.

Besides many additional attractions.

Admission to see all, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and at 7 P. M.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

By the BROOKLYN BRANCH of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, at the BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1872.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory office, No. 102 Court-st., near State, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

The concert will conclude with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

EIGHTEEN PUPILS ON NINE PIANOS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2

KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.

Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner 4th-av and 23d-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 8 P. M., Dr. PAUL HOFFMAN will lecture on JAPAN and the JAPANESE, Indorsed by PRINCE ITO, Japanese Ambassador.

Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.

Tickets at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at the Hall.

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St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner 86th-st. and 3d av. MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The boxes at the Academy, except those in the proscenium, will be sold at the Academy on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th-st. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NEW SONG.

"I Want to Kiss Papa Good Night." Price 35 cents. Sung nightly with immense applause by C. Henry, at White's Atheneum. Published by W. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14th-st., next to 5th av.—Signor ALBITES and Mme. GAZZANIGA, Instructors and Directors. The only institution in America where the purest and correct Italian method is taught.

FOR SALE—OPERA BOX, IN FRONT ROW, Academy of Music, for alternate nights balance of the season, commencing Monday next. Apply to E. K., No. 51 Exchange-place.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

4th-av. and 23d-st.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE, On consecutive Friday Evenings

Nov. 1—BISHOP M. SIMPSON. "The Last Ten Years."

Nov. 8—EDMUND YATES. "Good Authors at a Discount."

Nov. 15—PROF. HENRY MORTON. "Fluorescent Light." Illustrated.

Nov. 22—REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON. "Macaulay." (New.)

Nov. 29—REV. GEO. MACDONALD. "Robert Burns."

Dec. 4—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Readings from Her Own Works.

Dec. 13—COL. JOHN HAY. "Day-break in Spain." (New.)

Dec. 20—JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject hereafter.

Dec. 27—PROF. JAMES E. MURDOCH. Miscellaneous Readings.

Jan. 3—JAMES T. FIELDS. "Masters of the Situation."

Eulogy of these persons would be impertinence. Their names are the most conspicuous in the bright galaxy of platform stars. Bishop Simpson and Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon will appear at no other time in New-York this season. With the exception of Mr. Gough's the subjects selected are entirely new. Professor Morton's lecture will be illustrated by interesting and expensive experiments. An attractive array of our best musical talent has been secured for our half-hour preliminary concert. The entertainments close before other places of amusement, so that the street cars and omnibuses will not be crowded. Owing to the great expense of this course, the free list is entirely suspended. The doors will be open at 7 P. M. Concert commences at 7½. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

PRICES.

Course ticket, with reserved seat, $5; single admission, 50c. to $1; reserved seats, 25c. extra.

A reduction of $1 on the course tickets will be made to schools taking quantities, and to theological students.

N. B.—A saving of 100 per cent. is made by buying course tickets. For sale at the Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, Oct. 28, the celebrated English author and editor, EDMUND YATES, will deliver his literary lecture, PRINCES OF THE PEN.

Reminiscences of his personal friendship with Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Swinburne, &c. Illustrated by portraits and views of their residences, &c. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Scribner's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner 86th-st. and 3d av. MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DElivered on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., by Rev. G. J. MINGINS, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The True and the False.* Tickets can be had at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.—TO-MORROW night, Edmund Yates' best lecture, Princes of the Pen. (Illustrated.)

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

Three Fatal Cases at the Car Stables Yesterday.

All Branches of Trade Impeded by the Epidemic.

Scenes in the Streets---Reduction of Traffic.

The Epidemic in Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Other Sections.

But a very small proportion of the horses of the City remains free from the prevailing epidemic, and the effect on local travel, and on all branches of trade, is depressing beyond precedent. On every business street of the City the change is strikingly noticeable, and Broadway itself, while yet retaining the aspect of a great thoroughfare, loses the endless march and rush of traffic which usually distinguish it from other localities. With this external change before us, it is not difficult to conceive the results to the substantial interests of the community, which evidently, but not the less seriously, concern every individual. Where the effect is so general, it is, of course, impracticable to enter into detail, and but a general summary of the condition of affairs can be attempted. Nearly every establishment in any way dependent on cartage has been compelled for the time being to suspend a considerable portion of its business. Bales and cases by the hundreds are lying at the railroad depots in this City, and on the New-Jersey side of the river, owing to the inability of the consignees to secure means of transportation to their stores in the lower portions of the Metropolis. The commercial travelers of a number of houses have been ordered to return home, as their employers are unable to fill any further orders. The services of the comparatively few vehicles that are on the road are obtainable only at the most exorbitant rates, and the greater number of them are being drawn by horses affected by the epidemic. Several farmers from New-Jersey and Long Island, thinking to reap a pecuniary harvest, brought their teams to the City, but more than half have become affected, and the owners have been compelled to return home. The effect is particularly observable in the by-streets of that portion of the City immediately above Canal-street, where vehicles of all descriptions are drawn up along the sides of the street as on Sunday. The business of the Custom-house is greatly impeded, a majority of the licensed trucks having been withdrawn. The shipping business of South-street also suffers severely.

The express companies are compelled to decline numbers of orders, although over half of their working force is on the road.

A majority of the street-car companies, by working many of their sick horses, and lessening their trips during the middle of the day, have been enabled to carry their passengers with a reasonable amount of promptness and speed. All the lines have reduced the number of cars on the roads, and one—the Ninth-avenue—stopped entirely yesterday. Further reductions and withdrawals are in contemplation, details of which will be found below. Travel by hack has become a luxury far too costly except for the wealthier classes, the City ordinance as to fares being entirely disregarded. Two of the five lines of stages have entirely suspended, while the remaining three have taken off a considerable number of their vehicles. A considerable increase in the virulence of the epidemic is reported from the car stables, but up to 6 P. M. yesterday only three cases had occurred, with the probability of additional deaths before the close of today. In the livery-stables the horses were generally asserted to be improving, but these statements must be received with caution, as in these establishments there appears to be every disposition to disguise the actual state of affairs. The epidemic increases at the private stables in the same proportion as elsewhere.

AT THE CAR STABLES.

At the Third-avenue stables no fresh cases are reported. One of the horses, slightly affected for the past few days, fell, opposite the depot, yesterday, and died in a few hours. In one or two other cases in this stable a fatal result is looked for. Several of the horses put to work became so weak that it was found necessary to take them out at different parts of the route. Fifty-six trips were taken off the regular number yesterday; today further reduction will be made. Three-fourths of the entire stock are now suffering from the disease. A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. Boomer on the horse whose death was reported at the branch stable in Thirty-second-street on Thursday. The post-mortem verified the diagnosis of the disease made by Dr. Boomer when it first appeared in this City. On opening the throat, the membrane lining the larynx was found to be covered with a bloody mucus. This mucus, gathering in the cavity commonly called the gullet, above the larynx, passes into the larynx and causes inflammation. The mucus, working up and down in the larynx, lodges in the tubes connecting with the lungs, and produces pneumonia. It first strikes the left lung, and if inflammation sets in, the right lung becomes affected and death ensues from what is styled "double pneumonia." All the other parts of the body were found to be in a healthy condition. The result of the examination shows that it is important to force the mucus through the nose, and thereby prevent its passage through the larynx into the lungs. At the Second-avenue stables all the horses are more or less affected, but none so badly as to be unable to work. On this line the regular trips are being made without any material interruption.

At the stables of Fourth-avenue line all the horses are affected, and a good many are unable to be at work. Ten cars have been temporarily withdrawn, and two trips taken off. Today no cars will run on the Fourth-avenue line. From this temporary rest much good is expected to result to the horses. On Monday travel will be resumed as usual. There are no cases in the stable about which any fear of a fatal result is entertained. At the stables of the Dry Dock line, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, no fresh cases are reported, and the horses are said, by the foreman, to be improving. No change has been made in the number of trips. At the Avenue C stable a few fresh cases have occurred, but the disease has not made sufficient inroad among the stock to interfere with the regular trips. On both these lines the cars will run as usual to-morrow.

The Sixth-avenue line withdrew half of the cars from the road at 9 o'clock last evening, and will run as few as possible today. Nearly all the horses are affected, and the hospital branch is full. Every care is being taken of the horses at this stable, and there appears to be no disposition to disguise the actual condition of the stock. At a late hour on Friday night, one of the horses just attacked with the disease died suddenly. The Superintendent desired a post-mortem examination to be made, but could not secure the services of a veterinary surgeon.

Twenty cars less were run from the Broadway and Seventh-avenue depot yesterday. "No worse" was announced to be the condition of the horses.

The epidemic has considerably increased at the Eighth-avenue stables, 155 horses being laid up, while nearly all in the stables are affected. Three cars were taken off yesterday, making twelve in all.

At an early hour yesterday the Ninth-avenue line housed its cars and stopped running until to-morrow. Of 207 horses, this line has only fifteen unaffected.

The Belt line hauled off fifty, or half of their cars, thus reducing the daily trips by 300. Two hundred and fifty horses are in hospital at the stable, one or two being in a very bad condition.

At the stables of the other companies affairs remain in the same condition as on Friday.

THE STAGE LINES.

Of the sixty-six stages usually run on the Madison avenue line, forty-five have been withdrawn. This course has been adopted to give the horses rest. Eleven stages have been withdrawn from the Fourth-avenue line, and the number of trips proportionally decreased. Twenty of the horses are unfit for work, and three are in a very bad condition. Of the horses first attacked, some have recovered. At the Broadway and Fifth-avenue Stage Company's stable the horses do not appear to improve, and there are two cases which it is feared will result fatally. Only half the stages are running, and none are making the regular number of trips.

The Broadway and Twenty-third-street line did not resume work yesterday, and will not take the road again until the weather becomes fine. The Fourteenth-street (cross-town) stages have stopped.

AT THE MARKETS.

The epidemic is not without its effect on the markets that retail to the Metropolis a considerable proportion of its daily provisions. About Washington Market, where the streets are usually so crowded as to be almost impassable, there was a remarkable absence of trucks, butchers' carts, and the countless variety of vehicles which concentrate at that quarter. The sidewalks were as thronged as ever by pedestrians, but not a team was to be seen in some of the adjoining streets. At one corner a cartman stood with an empty truck and a sick horse. To the remark, "There are not many horses about here today," he roughly replied, "There ain't none. And it's getting worse every day." The cartmen were charging higher rates for cartage, he said; in some cases 100 per cent. more than they charged about a week ago. They got all they could; made special contracts for all the work they undertook. A butcher stood at his stand in the market. "Beef and mutton any higher?" "Not much," he said, with a slight bitterness in his tone. "You see all them sheep? Eleven cents a pound we were asking this morning, and you can have as much as you want at seven cents. They cost us six and a half cents alive." In explanation the man remarked that nobody—meaning no retail tradesmen—could be found to take it away. They had no horses, and the meat must be sold. There was no particular trouble, he said, in getting as much meat as was wanted to the market from Jersey City and from up-town, as 125 sheep could be carted on one double-horse truck, but he would very much like to see his old customers with their one-horse teams drive up and buy as formerly. Other wholesale tradesmen in the market made statements similar to the above.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BROOKLYN.

There was no perceptible improvement yesterday among the horses in Brooklyn. On the contrary, so far as the distemper is affecting business, there was a visible change for the worse. The jingle of the car-horse bells was heard at long intervals, while the poor animals, in many instances swathed in blankets, coughed and wheezed in a manner that gave painful evidence of their unfitness to perform the labor required of them. The Superintendent of the Cross-town line stated that if he had the authority to act, not a single horse should go out of the Company's stables for several days, as they were all quite unfit to work. The inconvenience is felt everywhere. Milkmen cannot supply their customers; butchers are obliged to send meat to their customers by hand, carts or errand-boys, and expressmen have been obliged to decline orders for want of means of transportation. The President of the Fifth-avenue line gave public notice by posters and through the newspapers, yesterday, stating that in consequence of the disabled condition of the horses no cars would be run on that line today, and it was stated that the Presidents of nearly all the other lines had come to the same determination; consequently the church-going and pleasure-seeking community will, in general, have to leave horse-car conveyance out of their calculations. The De Kalb-avenue line will run half its usual complement of cars, and possibly a few other lines will keep up a show of business. No more fatal cases have been reported.

IN NEW-JERSEY AND ON LONG ISLAND.

The fever among horses at Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken is increasing. The horses of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company are all laid up with the disease, and the other express companies in Newark have also suffered severely. One physician had 116 cases under treatment yesterday, another had 136. In Jersey City half the carriage horses and three-fourths of the railroad and express horses are sick. In Hoboken, the North Hudson County Railway Company is seriously crippled for want of horses, and the streets are nearly deserted. But few horses in the city have escaped. In Elizabeth the ravages of the disease are spreading daily. Much alarm is felt in all the principal towns of the State where the disease has appeared.

Business in Flushing, Long Island, has been materially affected by the horse disease. The express and ice companies have suffered severely, and their business is almost suspended for the present, more than half of their horses being sick. The farmers are also suffering, their horned cattle being affected. Messrs. William Sauger, Fred. W. Lawrence, and Benj. Franklin, living in the neighborhood of Flushing, have lost several cows within the last twenty-four hours.

Progress of the Disease in Other Cities.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A cold rain has been falling since yesterday forenoon, and everything out of doors wears a dismal appearance. The reports this morning of the horse-disease are very discouraging. More fatal cases are reported this morning than during the whole time since the disease made its appearance here. The streets are deserted of horses, but wagons and carts drawn by men are plenty. The loss to all branches of business is immense. The express companies have notices posted up "No more goods received," and the railroad companies cannot deliver freight. The reports from the Erie Canal, particularly between this city and Buffalo, are very discouraging; many boats have tied up, and nearly every craft has sick horses, and many have arrived with dead horses on board. The towing companies advertise that they will furnish horses as far as possible, but will not be responsible for any lack of service from them. One of the baggage delivery companies are delivering baggage by means of a hand-car run on the street railway track.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—The rain-storm continues. Very few horses are seen in the streets. Market-men, ice deliverers, city expresses, and all the various departments of business in which horses are necessary is at a stand-still, causing, of course, much inconvenience. Hand-carts are in demand, and numerous wagons laden with perishable articles for delivery at the depots and for family use, are seen in the streets drawn by men. The only encouraging feature is that few cases prove fatal. In consequence of the horse disease the horse-car accommodations have been almost entirely withdrawn in Boston and vicinity.

A cold rain-storm prevailed last night and continues this morning.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—The horse disease made its appearance in this city Thursday. A large number of horses are now affected. The street cars on four routes hauled off yesterday. The disease has also reached the lumbering district north of Saginaw.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Malone, N. Y., says that fifteen cases of the new horse disease were discovered in a livery-stable this morning. These horses were, to all appearances, as well as usual last evening. One or two cases are reported in private stables.

OSWEGO, Oct. 26.—A few cases of horse epidemic have appeared here, but the disease assumes a very mild form, and is not considered as likely to prove general or fatal. Fifteen cases of the disease have been developed at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this vicinity. New cases are occurring not only in this city but throughout the neighboring country. The stages going in and out of the city find great difficulty in making their trips, and the great majority of horses in the public stables are unfit for use. A heavy rain-storm has been prevailing since yesterday. This fact, together with the lack of livery and hack horses, and the inability of farmers to get in the city in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, causes a general depression to business.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 26.—The horse disease has made its appearance both here and at Popsham. The cases thus far reported are of a very mild character.

JERSEY CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Third Day of the Trial of McWilliams and Doyle—Evidence of the Chief of Police.

The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle was proceeded with yesterday. After the examination of some unimportant witnesses, the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Winfield then opened the case for the defense, and said: The character of the case is such that these defendants only, or nearly alone, will be the only witnesses. We believe this case is a conspiracy, and if it is, of course no one outside of the prosecution and the conspirators can know of it except these defendants. We will show that at the time when Doyle is said to have been in their company he was sick with the small-pox. We offer Mr. McWilliams, although we recognize the right of the State to object.

Chief McWilliams was sworn, and testified: Have lived in Jersey City about thirty years; have been Chief about two years; previous to that I was a detective for the Erie Railroad Company; was there about two years; since 1863 have been employed in these two places; previous to 1863 I was in the army in Virginia; when I first went on the police went as chanceman, then patrolman, then special agent for the city in paying bounties; then went back on the force; was appointed detective; during the time I was a detective my duty called me all over the country; became acquainted with names and characters of many criminals; knew Dennin by sight two years; in New-York: first spoke to him at the Jersey City Ferry, on this side; it was about the latter part of last April; was standing on corner of Exchange-place and Hudson-street; he came by and I followed him; stopped him and asked him what he was doing here; said he was living here; warned him not to ply his profession here; never saw him since that time till I saw him in jail; have seen him in a ball-room in Mercer-street, New-York; never spoke to him; never spoke to him in Dodge's; know where it is; it's a fruit-store and sample-room; never conversed with him about robbing a bank; don't know a man named Lane; never spoke to any man about robbing a bank; never saw Dennin in Cooper's Hall, nor in front of it, nor in the building adjoining the bank; didn't know of an attempt on the bank previous to the arrest of these parties; never knew Proctor; knew Foley by sight about eight years; never spoke to him in my life; never spoke to Proctor until I spoke to him in the jail; was in Philadelphia on June 5; left on night of the 4th; went to the Convention; left there at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 6th; while there Mr. Gopsill read the dispatch from Mr. Sandford; said I didn't know what Sandford meant, as I left him at 2 o'clock that morning; didn't think it anything important, and determined not to go home that night; never told any one I was in a house; advanced no money to pay rent for those rooms in Exchange-place; first saw Mrs. Devereux since the arrest; was sitting in the door when she came to the Station-house, and I went with her into my office; she told me she was Proctor's sister, and as she heard I was a good fellow she wanted me to show her the tools so she could form a line of defense; she said her brother should not go to State Prison if she sacrificed this world; about two weeks ago Winfield's clerk brought me a letter signed by Proctor's sister, in which she asked me to come to New-York, as she had valuable information for me; didn't answer the note; the next night Mrs. Devereux called on me and wanted me to call at No. 212 Forty-third street and she would give me valuable information; she said she would get Cummings arrested, and if she did, she was promised her brother should be let off; it was to tell me about Cummings that she wanted me to come to New-York; told her I would send Doyle, as I could not come; that is the last I saw of her; Doyle went over; knew of their wish for an examination, but never talked about helping them to escape; they have complained to others of my watchfulness over them; never told either of them I lost a $100 bet on Bumsted; never made such a bet.

The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but nothing of importance was elicited. Before the close of the examination the Court adjourned to Monday.

TAMMANY HALL.

A Greeley and Kernan Ratification Meeting Last Night—Absence of Enthusiasm.

With an immense flourish of trumpets the Tammany and Greeley Republican meeting in ratification of the Greeley and Kernan tickets came off last evening at Tammany Hall, and it is no misstatement of fact to assert that in contrast with the great Democratic gatherings which have been held in the same building in recent years it was a signal failure. The whips of Tammany, ever ready in collecting an immense crowd of roughs, did not, last evening, meet with their accustomed success, and the main hall, where the principal meeting was held, was not more than half filled. A noticeable feature in the progress of the meeting was the absence of that spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm which have up to this characterized Democratic gatherings, and it was evident that, while the audience were in decided sympathy with its objects, they had very little belief in the prospect of the success of their ticket. By comparison with the usual weekly Republican meetings at the Cooper Institute, last night's demonstration seemed small and tame, and decidedly insignificant. At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by John Kelly, and Daniel F. Tiemann was appointed Chairman. A number of Democrats and Greeley Republicans were elected as Secretaries, but not a single name remarkable by reason of ability or respectability was included. A series of resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions; also resolutions ratifying the Democratic nominations for State offices; and for Mayor, Abraham R. Lawrence; Supreme Court, William H. Leonard; Superior Court, James C. Spencer; City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford, and for District-Attorney, Charles Donohue. Mr. Abraham Hewitt, who proposed the resolutions, delivered a fiery speech, in which he took occasion to denounce Mr. Commissioner Davenport's recent action with reference to voters who refused to give information to United States Marshals, and declared that he was ready to fight him at that gentleman's pleasure. This sort of eloquence induced the only real burst of enthusiasm during the evening, amid which Mr. Hewitt retired. Mr. Francis Kernan, the candidate for Governor, was then introduced, and was pretty warmly received. Mr. Kernan detailed the result of a recent trip through the interior of the State, and according to his observation not alone were the Democrats united to a man in favor of the Greeley Republican and Democratic candidates, but the Republicans were determined to get rid of Gen. Grant's Administration, and were anxiously awaiting the opportunity to give expression to their opinions. The spirit of reform which swept over the country a year hence was, he said, revived, and in that spirit, knowing that the interests of the nation demanded a change, they were fighting in the cause of Greeley and Brown. The people everywhere, of all political parties, disgusted with the failure of Gen. Grant to fulfill the promises of four years ago, and in sympathy with the sufferings of their Southern countrymen, had resolved that they could not afford to allow the country to go to bankruptcy and ruin by continuing the present Administration in power four years more. The Government of Gen. Grant he characterized as selfish and corrupt, and as proof thereof he pointed to the condition of the South driven to desperation by Republican outrages. Mr. Kernan entered into a warm eulogy of Greeley and Brown, and contended that the safety of the nation demanded their election. In the middle of his speech nearly a quarter of the audience, on hearing music outside, rose and left the building. He spoke for an hour and a half, and in conclusion Abraham R. Lawrence addressed the meeting, expressing confidence in the success of the Democratic ticket in this City, and a Greeley Republican triumph in the States.

Speeches were also delivered by S. S. Cox, S. J. Tilden, Isaac T. Hunter, Corbett, and others. Outside of the hall two platforms had been erected, from which speeches were delivered. The usual Tammany contrivances to attract a crowd, bands, calcium lights and fire-works were, of course, employed to draw the masses of the people; yet there was hardly a sufficient number of spectators to constitute an ordinary Ward parade. Speeches were delivered by numerous Tammany and Greeley followers of the class found at every grog-shop assemblage in the City.

The Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer—Rumored Indictments Against City Officials.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet again to-morrow morning, and will present a fresh batch of indictments to Judge Brady. In addition to the indictment against James H. Ingersoll, and that against Ingersoll, Coman and Norton, the Court-house Commissioners, already reported in the TIMES, a third indictment against Ingersoll individually has been deliberated upon, and is expected to be presented tomorrow. It is said, upon good authority, that the Grand Jury has found indictments against Daniel D. Conover and George H. Plunkett, of the present Board of Aldermen, and Isaac Robinson and Edward Costello, of the old Board. The charges against these persons are of extensive frauds upon the tax-payers, in granting large portions of City property to local and other railroad companies. Rumors also are rife as to the probable indictment of some of the directors of these railroads. On Monday, however, the last of the present Grand Jury's indictments will be presented and the jury be discharged. Considerable excitement was manifested last night by Tammany politicians and retired members of the old "Ring" in consequence of these and similar rumors.

Specimen of Ward Politics.

About a year ago, or perhaps longer, Assistant Alderman McKiever, being desirous of gaining popularity in his Ward, thought it would be a good thing to conciliate the Catholic element. So he rose from his Aldermanic chair one day and proposed that St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth-street, should have a cross-walk, which was carried without opposition, and the cross-walk was laid down, consisting of eight heavy stones, no more and no less. This was in the halcyon days when Tweed, the worthy tobacco partner of honest Mr. Greeley, was head of the Department of Public Works. When the contractor sent in his bill for the work, a change had taken place, and George M. Van Nort reigned in Tweed's stead, and he ordered the property-owners on the block to be duly assessed, which they accordingly were in the neat sum of $457, rather a large sum, it must be acknowledged, for a cross-walk. The property-owners, numbering among them Rutherford Stuyvesant, Chauncey Shaffer, William Falconer and others, prepared immediately a petition stating that they never asked for the cross-walk, did not want the cross-walk, were not benefited by the cross-walk, and thought $457 too much for the same. They at the same time sent one of their number to interview Commissioner Aston, one of the Revising Board, and he promised that the matter should be fairly considered. As the case stands the Church of St. Ann will in all probability have to pay $457 for Alderman McKiever's effort to secure popularity.

Fraudulent Naturalization.

The old plan of "naturalizing," so long practiced by Tammany, has, it seems, not altogether disappeared. There is no doubt but a large number of persons have recently obtained naturalization papers who were not entitled to them by length of residence in the City. Persons desirous of obtaining the necessary papers fraudulently have no difficulty in finding "men of straw" about the City Hall, who, for a small sum, will be found willing to swear that they have known the applicant for a number of years, and that he has been a resident of New-York for the required term. Yesterday, to test this question, a workman from Harlem, named James Waters, found a man in the City Hall who offered to "put him through for $2." This man went before Mr. Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, and swore that he had known the applicant several years, although, in fact, he had never seen him before. He made the necessary depositions, and Waters obtained his papers without the slightest hindrance or question. It is understood that over 200 workmen in the Harlem district, who have not been in the country twelve months, have received papers in a similar manner.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform met last evening at Oriental Hall, Mr. Joseph Haight in the chair. After having received reports from Committees to the effect that the nomination of Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, for the Sixteenth Assembly District, would be indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, by the General Council of Reform, and by other organizations, the nomination of Mr. Varnum was reaffirmed, as were those of Alderman John Faulkner for re-election, and Mr. E. R. Stehl for the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Committees were appointed to confer with other organizations, and then the Council adjourned.

A POLITICAL TRAGEDY.

The Fourth Ward Greeleyites Killing Their Opponents with Bricks.

An O'Brien Meeting Broken Up and Their Banner Cut Down—One Man Killed and Several Persons Seriously Injured.

The factional feeling between the Fourth Ward Greeleyites and their Democratic opponents manifested itself last night in a most lamentable manner, for it resulted in the death of one man and the severe wounding of several persons. The facts are simply as follows: On Friday night the adherents of the Brennan faction in the Fourth Ward raised a political banner at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. Their banner was sustained by a wire rope reaching from the liquor-store of one John Perry, an ex-State Prison convict, to the saloon of Patrick Farrell, on the other side of Roosevelt-street. The followers of the other political faction in the Ward offered not the slightest opposition to the meeting of the Tammanyites, and their proceedings were brought to a quiet close. Last night, Messrs. Yorke & Kennedy, proprietors of a liquor-store on the north-eastern corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, raised a Coman and O'Brien banner, in opposition to the one which had been raised the night previous. One end of the banner line was attached to an eave of Perry's house. A platform had been erected in Roosevelt-street, festooned with national flags, and a brass band was on hand to discourse stirring music. A pyrotechnic display was given previous to the appearance of the speakers of the evening, and while the fire-works were in process of exhibition, some adherent of the Brennan faction, gaining the roof of Perry's house, cut the guy-rope of the Coman banner, and it fell into the street with a crash. The utmost excitement prevailed, and a crowd of persons, who, unfortunately, seem to be unknown, made a rush toward the Greeley banner. At that moment some person, as yet unknown, upon the roof of Farrell's house toppled over two of the rotten chimneys of the building out into Roosevelt-street. Several persons were buried under the pile of bricks, which fell on the sidewalk. Happily but few persons were on the pavement at the time, the greater part having stepped out into the centre of the street to listen to the speakers.

But the fall of the bricks was a disastrous one, for there were several casualties, one of them a fatal one. The following are the names of the victims:

Thomas Mangin, a fine young fellow, twenty-two years old, a printer by trade, residing at No. 59 Cherry-street, was buried beneath the falling débris. He was fatally wounded, his spine and left thigh being broken.

Eugene Sullivan, eighteen years, of No. 347 Water-street, was badly cut about the head and face.

Mary Caffrey, a young girl, residing in the vicinity, had her face cut. She was attended to by the proprietor of a drug-store in Roosevelt-street, near Water, who evinced a commendable spirit of charity.

There were six or seven other persons slightly injured, among them the TIMES reporter in attendance at the meeting.

The alarm of the disaster had scarcely been sent out when Sergt. Thompson and a detachment of Police from the Fourth Precinct arrived on the scene, and, after clearing away the turbulent and excited crowd, conveyed the sufferers to the Station-house. Mangin's mother and sister were there, and an affecting scene followed. The unfortunate young man was unconscious, and, therefore, could not recognize any one. Dr. Rodriguez, of the Park Hospital, came with the ambulance, and pronounced Mangin to be dying. There was no pulsation of the heart and only the last remnant of life remained in him. He with Sullivan were at once placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. Rev. Father Penny, of St. James' Church, anticipating the death of Mangin, got into the ambulance and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to the dying man while on the way. As he was being taken out of the wagon, at the hospital door, Mangin died. Sullivan, who was badly cut, had his wounds dressed, and was taken home by friends. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest in the case.

Capt. Ulman and Detective Matthew Fitzsimmons, after the wounded had been taken to the hospital, went to the scene of the tragedy, and, after investigation, made three arrests. They were informed by Patrick Farrell, keeper of the den on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, that at the time of the fall of his chimney Wm. C. Yorke, Wm. Doogan and Daniel Haley, members of the opposing political faction, were on his roof, and were throwing bricks at him. Acting on this information, Capt. Ulman arrested Yorke, Doogan and Haley, who did not make any effort at escape. They were locked up in the Oak-street Station to await the action of Coroner Keenan, who was notified. The prisoners strongly protested their innocence, and asserted in the most positive terms that Farrell's statement was utterly devoid of truth. Farrell, in the Station-house, said that a tall man, wearing a black hat, and who was not any one of the prisoners, was the man who threw down the chimney. Against this, is the statement of a man named Martin, who positively says that he saw Farrell put his back against the chimney and topple it over into the street below. As the matter now stands, there is not any evidence save the statement of Farrell against the prisoners, and they will probably be discharged. The conduct of the Police under Capt. Ulman, in attending the wounded and guarding against further disturbance, which undoubtedly would have taken place, were no measures established to prevent it, was most creditable. Up to a late hour this morning, the Oak-street Station was crowded with politicians and residents of the ward, desirous of learning the facts in regard to the affair, which it is almost needless to say is in the highest degree reprobated among the reputable residents of the ward.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Theodore Tilton at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—His Views on Gen. Grant's Administration.

The lecture of Theodore Tilton at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the "Presidential Question," last evening, drew a fair audience. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Tilton, accompanied by James A. Van Brunt, of the Liberal General Committee, appeared upon the stage, and the lecturer at once began. He said that of course they knew he had always been a Republican. Two years ago he thought, as a Republican, that the Administration was too good to be bad, and too bad to be good. Since that time he believed that what there was of good in it had grown less, and what there was of bad had grown more. The Philadelphia Convention had asked for another term of office for Gen. Grant, in order that certain much-needed reforms might be carried out. Since the party there assembled had already had one term of office, the question arose why those reforms were not already carried out. He declared as a Republican that from the first day of Gen. Grant's term, his Administration, with a decided majority in Congress, needed only to have said at any time, let there be a law, and straightway one would have been passed. With all their opportunities, why, then, had not those reforms been carried out? The platform said that reform in the civil service was needed. If they wanted reform, why had Senator Sumner been turned out of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and why turn out, as they purposed, two of the ablest men in the country—Schurz and Trumbull—from two of the most important committees? He paused for a reply. Why did they whitewash the New-York Custom-house? Why was Mr. Casey upheld at New-Orleans? Mr. Tilton asked many other questions of similar import. As a Republican, he was proud to have made an alliance with the Democratic Party, an alliance which had not come too soon. In 1860, if the Democrats had not gone to the help of the Republican Party, this country would have had today two Republics instead of one. Mr. Tilton finally came to the question of Horace Greeley, and in closing he assured his audience that, with that great man in the Presidential chair, the Administration would have an equal only in that of Washington or of Jefferson.

A New "Father" for the Indians.

Gen. Grant's policy of pacification has excited efforts among all ecclesiastical bodies in behalf of the Indians. Every denomination of Christians has a mission to the scattered tribes, and large sums of money have every year been contributed for their education. And now the Episcopalians contemplate a broader basis of operations than even their past extended efforts. The House of Bishops are to meet in this City, during the coming week, for the election of a Bishop for Niobrara. His jurisdiction is to include the territories of Dakota, Montana, &c. It is generally understood that among the prominent names to be presented to the House of Bishops, is that of Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, in this city.

The Apollo Hall Nominations Indorsed by a German Organization.

The "German-American Reform General Committee," recently formed for the purpose of nominating James O'Brien a candidate for the Mayoralty, held another meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, for the purpose of making nominations for City and County officers. The proceedings were partly conducted in English and partly in German. On motion, a Committee, representing different Assembly Districts, was appointed to report a list of candidates for nomination. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes returned, reporting the entire Apollo Hall ticket. On motion to indorse the ticket, a vote was taken by acclamation, and decided, as the President declared it, in the affirmative. It was then claimed by several opposed to the manner the vote was taken that the "nays had not been put," and a portion of the convention broke up, and retired amid considerable confusion.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Vice-Consul of Italy in this City, Chevalier P. Bajnotti, arrived in the steamer Washington from Europe yesterday.

Robert Gifford, formerly connected with the New-York Press, and recently returned from the South, died yesterday at the Tremont House.

The steam-ship Deutschland, which left Bremen on Oct. 12 and Southampton on Oct. 15, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those previously at hand.

Mrs. Mary Dolan, aged forty-five, of No. 507 East Sixteenth-street, fell out of a third-story window of her residence, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Yesterday being the last day upon which persons could be naturalized in time to register and vote at the November election, the United States Commissioners were engaged until 3½ o'clock in issuing papers.

The celebrated Jumel will case, in which George Washington Bowen brings action for ejectment against Nelson Chase, the present holder, will be again resumed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipham, on the first Monday in December.

Timothy Norton was yesterday arrested on complaint of Patrick Mack, charged with false registration. Friday Norton registered from No. 39 James-street, and yesterday he registered from No. 35 New Bowery. He was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Shields.

George Parsons, of No. 12 Park-place, dealer in toys, fire-works, &c., who was arrested for shipping combustibles on the steamer Charleston, under the name of fancy-goods, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Commissioner Betts.

Ludwig Julius Augustus Krebs, arrested under the extradition treaty for having forged a bank-book in Mecklenburg, Germany, was before Commissioner White, yesterday, for examination, but, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary papers from Germany, the case was postponed for one week.

The thirty-seventh annual sermon before the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be preached by Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, this evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The one hundred and fourth anniversary of the old John-street Methodist Church, between Nassau and William streets, will be celebrated today by a love-feast and reunion of former pastors and members of the Church, and a sermon by Rev. I. P. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange held a special meeting yesterday, to take some action in regard to the two members who indulged in a fight upon the floor of the Exchange. It was decided that they should be submitted to discipline, although the penalty of expulsion will not be enforced. The verdict of the Committee will be formally announced by Mr. King, President of the Exchange, on Monday.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 373 arrests during the past week.

The city taxes collected during the week ending Friday evening amounted to $34,091 82.

A human skeleton was exhumed on Friday by some workmen who were excavating a lot in No. 261 Clinton-avenue.

Judge Neilson, of the City Court, granted an alternative mandamus, yesterday, requiring the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Lying-in Hospital Managers to restore Dr. Monmonier to the position of resident physician, or show cause to the contrary, on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The corner-stone of the new armory for the Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will be laid at 2 o'clock P. M., to-morrow, by Mayor Powell, on Clermont-avenue, adjoining the Rink. Major-Gen. McQuade will make an address. Immediately after the ceremony the regiment will march to Fort Green for its annual inspection.

The Myrtle-avenue Park Company protest against being assessed for opening Knickerbocker-avenue through said Park, on the ground that they are not the owners of the land, which is only leased to them. The Board of Assessors say they have no power to grant relief, and the protest will go into Court for further action.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., delivered a lecture last evening, at the Church of the Holy Cross, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the poor of the parish. Subject—"The Beauty and Harmony of Catholic Worship."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The extensive and very valuable collection of minerals donated by Dr. Edmund S. F. Arnold, of Yonkers, to the Sisters of Charity Academy, Mount St. Vincent, has just been transferred to that institution.

A gang of young burglars were captured yesterday while engaged in trying to sell some passage tickets which they had stolen from the ticket-office of the Harlem Railroad Company at Mott Haven.

STATEN ISLAND.

William Summus and William Burke were yesterday arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of burglary, and were held to answer in $1,000 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Kern, a jeweler, aged thirty-two years, was run over and killed on the New-Jersey Railroad in Jersey City, near Warren-street yesterday afternoon.

Henry Murphy, the brick-layer, who fell from the roof of a building in course of erection in Second-street, Elizabeth, a week ago, died yesterday from his injuries.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Batavia for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clift, J. Bawden and child, Mrs. C. H. Gorden, Mrs. McEwan, W. M. Widgery, H. P. Oldersham, Miss Fitchgerald, Mrs. Sprague and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Blackler, P. B. Steele, Mrs. Apolitina Smith, Mrs. Agustus M. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gibson, I. F. Isaacson, James Figgins, M. P., Henry Figgins, Henry Hoagkinson, Capt. Albert Gurse, B. W. Whitby.

Per steam-ship Egypt for Liverpool.—John Macdonald, Mrs. Laura R. Watkins and infant, Mrs. Mary Gallaher, Mrs. G. P. St. John, George Constantine, Robert R. McIlvaine, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Bergoma and child, Capt. Alexander Piper, United States Army, and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Rowland and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr. and Mrs. William Herron, C. H. Farnham, Washington Read, H. M. Wellington, Rev. L. P. Cumming, Mrs. Ann F. White, Mrs. C. Darrow and child, Mrs. W. Sanderson, Mrs. Mascell, William Hayes, Thomas Elwin, Demetrius Sotuirades, Mr. Dell, Miss Bridget Kelly, Miss Mary Barton, Miss L. F. Arnold, Mrs. A. E. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Fish, Dr. Robert White and wife, Alexander Duncan, H. B. Van Dentekons, James Shaw, H. L. Jewett, Geo. Sampson, J. C. French, James Fielding, J. B. Mills.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Miss H. Freeman, Mrs. P. Hill, Mrs. E. Richards, Mrs. G. R. Richards, H. F. Shearman and wife, Miss Shearman, Miss Mary J. B. Burke, J. W. Petley, Denis Carver, wife and three children, Mr. Howart, W. L. Eaton and wife, J. Sword, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams, child, and servant, R. G. Creassey, Dr. McCartney, F. Bowles, Edward Bland, Alexander Young, Wm. Harris.

Per steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—A. Poole, C. Poole, J. McDowell, R. M. McDowell, L. McGowen, R. Wilson, J. G. Wilson, A. Watson, D. Osborne, E. Conterno, U. Conterno, Rev. J. Packer, wife and infant, Miss Eastman, Miss Rankin, Miss E. Wilder, Miss E. Campbell.

[Advertisement.]

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE"—The man with a seedy hat. Those who patronize KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, in selecting their Fall style of hats are the lucky ones. The enterprising, the bold, the energetic and the successful all wear good hats, which, of course, are of KNOX'S manufacture.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Jas. E. Meldrim and wife, Miss A. M. Duggan, Mrs. A. M. Eiswald, Mrs. Zulavsky, Mrs. M. Hatch, infant, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Colquitt, child and nurse, Miss Betha Clyne, Miss M. Massett, J. M. Runhart, Miss C. Binder, Miss S. Hunt, Mrs. J. Clay, 2 children and nurse, Chas. Owen, Miss Footman, C. H. Foster, Mrs. S. B. Curtiss and child and 1 servant, Miss Curtiss, P. K. Paulding, Mrs. R. G. Lay, infant, 2 children and 2 servants, J. J. Duggan, Joseph Terrell, William Donavan, Daniel Donavan, Edward Harlow, John Latimer, Christopher Sidney, D. Owens, F. Baker, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Sheridan, child and three daughters, B. G. Clowes, C. H. Knapp, William Roberts, C. H. Corsa, Mrs. May, infant, child and servant, George E. Palmer.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—Miss K. Luman, Miss Ferguson, Miss K. Livingston, Mrs. J. M. Pettitt, B. F. Ketchum, C. M. Cilbert, Mrs. Turner, B. H. Sherman, S. T. Smith, N. Webster, Mrs. Webster, S. H. Arnold, Mrs. Edwards and 2 children, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. A. Simpson, Miss A. Griswold, H. Buddington, J. Webster, Mrs. A. C. Fischer.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Washington, from Havre.—C. Meyer and wife, Mr. Rousselot, Mr. Larne, G. Grand, Miss Prince, Miss Del Castillo, Mr. Prince and wife, Miss Regnaud, Mr. Del Castillo and family, Miss J. Willard, Mr. Grand, Mr. Canonge, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Pratnetti, Mr. Capello, Mr. Sirakoski, Mr. Caire, Mr. Paulse and servant, Count de Ganay, Mr. Miller and daughter, Miss Chase and maid, Mrs. Blokmann, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Blokmann, Mr. Monney, Mr. Legrave, Mr. Clapp, wife and 2 daughters, Miss Louise Hill, Miss C. Niesnoyoskoski, Mr. and Mrs. Maxley, Mr. Belcour, wife and 2 children, Mr. Pourine, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Barley and wife, Mrs. Louise Stark and son, Mr. Bruistour and wife, Mr. Roff, Mr. Reder and wife, J. Hautigues and wife, Miss Leroux, Miss Hautigues, Miss L. Ebert, Mrs L. Pillet, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Molina, Mr. Ariste, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Deschamps, Mr. Bondy, Mr. Lecourt, Mr. Asselly, Mr. Leclerc, Mr. Schaube, Mr. Barbe, Mr. Fabre, Mr. Dupian, Mr. Monnon, Mr. Letilly, Mr. Penaris, Mr. Bottin, Mr. Millat, M. Roy, G. Roy, Mr. Chorillon, Mr. Montoine, Mr. Suzanne, Mr. Joly, Mrs. E. Wiser, Mrs. M. Savignac, Miss M. Garnier, Otto Bauer, E. Coulange, Mrs. Habert and son, Mr. Roulet and son, Miss Lefranc, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Rivadulier, Mr. Felpanche, Alfred Frende, Mr. Halbivachs, Mrs. Rogers and 4 child., Mr. Gesiin, Mr. Protoit, Mr. Decointre and mother, Mr. Bauvais, Mr. Miller and mother, Mr. Carli, Mr. Ariati, Mrs. Joly, Mr. Gillet, Mr. Lemares, J. Marand, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Lapaix, Mrs. Rodier and son, Mr. Fabre, Mr. Gheri, Mr. Deschamp, Mrs. D'Urgnet, Miss L. D'Urgnet, Miss C. D'Urgnet, Mr. Peters, S. Artignes, Mr. Genin, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Deyzac, H. Chavannes, Mr. Sennelot and wife, Mrs. H. Palanos, Miss L. Chatzmann, Mrs. M. Beller, R. Abraham, Mr. Letilly, Mr. Columby, Mr. Probant, Mrs. L. Rondet, Mr. Horeade, Miss C. Greth, Miss Ankele, Miss L. Strauss, Miss L. Haldy, Miss Hammon, Miss Christ, Mrs. Portal, child and nurse, J. Masson, E. Dervorilly, Mr. Horcade, Mr. Portal, Mr. Darron and son, Mr. Salas, Joseph Bordes, A. Bordes, Mr. Senac, Albert Henry, Paul Sgobel, Mrs. Livingstone Bouton and 2 nieces, E. Soubet, Mr. Rougean, Mr. Gresit, Mr. Lebreton, Mr. Samson, Mr. de St. Ange, Mr. and Mrs. Groguet, B. Wiser.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Leak, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Mosley, Miss Huggins, Hon. and Mrs. A. Hardy, Mrs. and Miss Heartshorn, Mr. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, B. Thorpe, Miss Lewis, G. H. Lea, Miss Cozens, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward, Mr. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, R. J. Fuller, J. Cox, J. Holmes, W. H. Slee, Mr. Meyes, G. Bantz, J. Rae, Louis Vershang, W. F. Charles, Miss Glyde, Miss Parfitt, Miss Vallanse, V. de Bonfield, H. A. Willis, Mr. Pelton and niece, J. B. Martinez, Miss Charters, Mrs. Camberling and maid, D. Leans, Mr. Hanks and servant man, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Smith, Miss Herrick and two maids, Mr. Gordon and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, child and infant, Mr. Atkinson, G. W. Gibson, Mrs. Ripley, W. S. W. Ripley, Mrs. Tobey, Miss Tobey, Miss C. Tobey, Miss Hacker, Dr. Mellis, Miss Buckingham, Miss James, Mrs. Robert Bowles, two children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Miss Halsey, Dr. S. A. Pearce, Mrs. R. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Hyde and maid, J. Hunter, Rev. and Mrs. Glennie and child, C. L. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCarty, Mr. Clatworthy, Mrs. Merrill and child, W. Simmons, N. W. McCall, B. Orth, G. Barba, Mrs. Kimball, Dr. Sequin, H. Van Matre, Mrs. Thomson, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. de Voight, infant and maid, E. Guiterrez and manservant, Mrs. W. Crichton, James Major, Mr. Chomel, Mrs. Flint and sister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Sullivan, J. Clark, Mrs. Swanston and nephew, Mrs. Van. Benthuysen, D. A. Jones and son.

In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.—Hon. Elihu Washburn, H. Kuppel, L. Hirsch and family, G. Feigl, Clara Joanvahrs and infant, Mary Freiss, Dr. Trau and wife, Mrs. Kiefer and child, Chas. Klem and wife, Mrs. Weber and child, Clara Gordon, Anna Seggermann, Fred. Ihmsen, T. Parson, John MacKay, Catherine Darr, Dr. G. Mandelbaum, family and servant, Mrs. J. Betz and child, Robert Fink, G. H. Kunoth and family, Elise Spiess, B. Hoffmann, David Pinger, Lucie Schulz, S. H. W. Byers, Mrs. A. Holzmarker, C. L. Serry, H. Hiddegger, Sophie Lande and child, Hortense Bremer, George Bornemann, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—Mrs. E. Davies and child, J. Williams, M. L. Williams, J. B. Meager, J. Window, Mrs. E. M. Wallace and child, W. J. O'Brien, Miss Annie Lee, Bernard Vrain.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Allemania, (N. G.,) Kuhlewein, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Harald Haarfagen, (Norw.,) Lund, Waterford, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, Samana, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; San Antonio, Purrington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Queen of Scotts, (Br.,) Ross, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Commerce, Fossett, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mira, (Norw.,) Gundeson, Bilboa, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Joshua Loring, Lamb, Trieste, James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Reynal & Co.

Schrs. Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, Jr., St. George, N. B., Heney & Parker; Monadnock, Hammond, Charleston, S. C.; S. C. Loud & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Relyea, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; H. C. Sheperd, Clark, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....5:03 | Moon sets...1:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:05 | Gov. Island..4:54 | Hell Gate...6:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Oct. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 125 cabin and 370 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Oct. 24, lat. 42 10, lon. 62 30, passed a German bark bound W., showing code signal M. B. F. N.; 25th, lat. 40 44, lon. 68, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, 230 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E.; 200 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Oct. 12, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy gales and rough sea to the Banks, and light easterly breezes and good weather since; Oct. 22, lat. 44 44, lon. 46 49, passed an Austrian bark bound W., showing signal H. D. R. N.; 25th, lat. 41 01, lon. 67 58, passed steam-ship Silesia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Oct. 26, off Barnegat, passed bark Harvest Home and brig Excelsior, (Br.,) bound S.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre Oct. 12, and Brest 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Cardiff Oct. 12, with mdse., and 11 cabin and 27 steerage passengers to Archibald Baxter.

Steam-ship Niagara, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Tantallon Castle, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta July 19, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. 19th, lat. 25 54 S., lon. 50 16 E., boarded ship Star of Denmark, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, leaking badly; lay by her for 6 hours, during which time the leak had gained on the pumps rapidly; the Captain stated if he could not repair his vessel at sea, he would put back to Mauritius to repair; 28th, lat. 34 24 S., lon. 27 22 E., took on board the Captain and crew of the ship China, (Span.,) from Havana, for Hong Kong, having left her in a sinking condition; after being 8 ds. at the pumps, touched at Table Bay Sept. 4, and sailed again the 9th, having landed the Captain and crew of the Spanish ship China, (formerly the Francis A. Palmer, New-York;) crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 2, in lon. 35; had light N. E. trades to Cape Hatteras, and been 8 ds. from thence with N. E. winds; Aug. 25, lat. 31 13 S., lon. 35 E., spoke ship Mellowdale, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for London; 28th, lat. 29 41 S., lon. 38 33 E., spoke ship Stratton Audley, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York; Sept. 3, off Cape Agulhas, spoke ship Elsinore, from Manila, for New-York; Oct. 24, off Cape Hatteras, spoke ship Orissa, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Ship Forward Ho, (of Aberdeen,) Hossack, Manilla July 10, with mdse. to Youngs & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 7; Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, and crossed the equator 25th, in lon. 27; had light baffling winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship American Union, Delano, London, Sept. 17, and the Isle of Wight 21st, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage, and been 13 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Dutch,) Willenbrink, Manilla May 31, with mdse. to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 7, off the Cape of Good Hope, had strong westerly gales for 7 ds.; had light winds and calms in the China Seas; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 17; touched at St. Helena Aug. 31, and crossed the equator Sept. 13, in lon. 29; had since light N. E. trades. July 29, lat. 28 45 S., lon. 42 39 E., spoke ship Cantabeen, (Br.,) from Bombay for London. Aug. 13, lat. 35 36 S., lon. 22 42 E., spoke bark Secret, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay for London, 64 ds. out; 15th, lat. 35 13 S., lon. 21 04 E., spoke bark Jane Avery, (Br.,) from Loire River for Dordrecht, 72 ds. out.; Oct. 13, lat. 28 37, lon. 66 18, spoke schr. Tweed, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 49 ds. out. Left at St. Helena ship Golden Dream, (Br.,) and bark Bordeaux, (Fr.,) unc.

Brig A. B. Pattesson, (of Turks Island,) Anderson, Porto Cabello 24 ds., in ballast, to Dallett Bliss & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage; left in port brig Chas. A. Hoard, (Dan.,) Neville, for Jamaica Oct. 5, to load for New-York.

Bark Stella Gazzola, (Ital.,) Catanzaro, Cork 46 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 13 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Agnes Barton, (of Baltimore,) Knight, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Hicks & Bell. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, (of Calais,) Walker, Fernandina 11 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Uncle Sam, Gover, Yabacao, P. R., Oct. 1, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Schr. George G. Jewett, (of Boston,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cuba, Baldwin, of and from St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Wentworth, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sea Dog, (of Harrington,) Stevens, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, to E. S. Powell.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Schr. Minerva S. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Kalmar, (of Machias,) Lambert, Seaville, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Decora, Clark, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Oregon, Willis, Providence.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Uncas, Champlin, Norwich.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. Nath. Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Allemannia, for Hamburg; America, for Bremen; Smidt, for do.; Anglia, for Glasgow; Batavia, Egypt, City of Brooklyn and Baltic, for Liverpool; Tybee, for San Domingo; Clyde, for Galveston; St. Louis and United States, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—A large fleet of vessels is expected to arrive hourly. The wind is favorable.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Pizarro, from Smyrna.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—Arr., brig George Latimer, from Porto Rico, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Skralmborde, from Malaga; brig Ino, from Liverpool; bark Manitou, from Havana; bark Freira, from Bristol; brig Shetus, from Rio.

Sld. brig Romance and schr. Francis, for Baltimore; barks Traveller, for Rio; Pietnoen, for Cuba, and a fleet of coasters; United States flag-ship Worcester, for St. Thomas; Prussian frigate Vineta and Gazella, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; Seminole, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ship Surrey, for Revel, Russia.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Juniata, for Philadelphia; Montgomery, towing the steamer Huntsville, for New-York; brig George S. Berry, for Boston; schrs. Nancy Smith, for Havre; Ann E. Valentine, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 26.—Arr. schrs. Walter Scott, Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.; New Globe, Chilwark, for Hallowell; Lake, New-York, for Bucksport; Ann, Mount Desert, for New-Bedford; Orozimbo, Calais, for New-York; Sophie, Portland, for New-York; Saxon, Franklin, for New-York; Stephen G. Hart, Clark's Island, for New-York; Tahmiroo, Bangor, for Falmouth; Margaret K. Samson, Gardiner, for Savannah; Julia A. Messitt, St. John, for Philadelphia; Sarah C. Smith, Gardiner, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Orozimbo and Ann.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The ship Ellen Thayer arr. here, from Cardiff, today.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Lochead, and the steam-ship Sarpedon, Capt. Ferguson, both from New-York Oct. 12, have arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—The Cunard line steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 26, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock last night.

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